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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 9, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Laminated arches of Douglas fir, a gift of the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association to the Timber Development Association of Great Britain, have been incorporated in the entrance from Waterloo Station to the Festival of Britain exhibition, under construction on the South Bank of the Thames, at London. It was originally suggested that the structure should be built of steel, but timber was substituted, thereby indicating in a practical form the suitability of timber for large engineering projects. Some 28,000 feet of timber, weighing 47 tons, were supplied from British Columbia.

Price 10 cents

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Steel Controls for Various Types Of Construction Are Announced

Effective January 1, 1951, steel mills and other suppliers will be able to make deliveries only against certificates from purchasers—Second order provides for procurement of steel for defence contracts on priority basis, effective December 1, 1950—Steel Division established in Department of Trade and Commerce.

CONTROLS on the use of steel for certain types of construction will take effect on January 1, 1951, when steel mills and other suppliers will be able to deliver a wide range of steel only against certificates from the purchasers, indicating the use to which the steel will be put. The types of construction banned under the new restrictions include building for amusement, entertainment and recreational purposes, and premises for the merchandising, storage and manufacture of liquors, spirits, beers and wines. Firms manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, carbonated beverages and confectionery, other than bakery products, will be denied the use of new steel, which will also be unavailable for the erection of outdoor advertising signs. Special applications will have to be made for steel in any project for which partial requirements have been filled.

These controls have been taken under the authority of the Essential Materials (Defence) Act, under which all primary forms of steel have been declared essential materials.

A second order, effective December 1, 1950, provides for the procurement of steel for defence contracts on a priority basis. Holders of defence contracts may, under this order, apply to the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, which will issue case numbers to be cited on relevant documents when ordering steel supplies.

The administration of these controls will be handled by a new Steel Division, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, which will be temporarily under the direction of Denis Harvey, Director of the Commodities Branch, with W. H. Fitzpatrick as Deputy Director.

Orders Affecting Use of Steel Announced

Provisions of the first order, which specifies the types of construction for which supplies of steel will not be made available under powers conferred by the Essential Materials (Defence) Act, are as follows:

1. For the purposes of this Steeldiv Order (No. 1)

(*a*) "Steel materials" means the materials listed in the schedule to this order;

(*b*) "Steel supplier" means manufacturer, fabricator or wholesale distributor of any steel materials, and includes the operator of a primary steel mill or pipe and tube mill, structural steel fabricator, steel warehouseman, jobber and agent or importer acting as a distributor for a foreign supplier of any steel materials, other than as a wholesale or retail distributor of hardware or builders' supplies.

2. (1) On and after January 1, 1951, no steel supplier shall deliver any steel materials to any buyer, except under a purchase order accompanied by the buyer's certificate, indicating the end use for which the steel materials are required and will be used.

(2) All buyers' certificates shall be retained by steel suppliers available for inspection by any representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

3. (1) On and after January 1, 1951, no steel supplier shall deliver any steel materials to a buyer whose certificate indicates that the materials are for use in any of the following types of construction, unless the buyer's purchase order is also accompanied by a permit of the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce:

(*a*) Construction for the purposes of amusement, entertainment or recreation, including theatres, dance halls, amusement parks, recreational clubs or halls, holiday camps, arenas, rinks, stadia, race tracks, bowling alleys and exhibitions;

(*b*) Construction for the merchandising, storage, manufacturing or processing of any liquors, spirits, beers or wines;

(*c*) Construction for manufacturing or processing tobaccos, cigarettes, cigars, carbonated beverages or confectionery, other than bakery products;

(*d*) Outdoor advertising signs.

And no person shall use any steel materials obtained under a certificate referred to in section 2 for any such construction, unless he has obtained from the Steel Division a permit so to do.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "construction" includes enlargement, remodelling and renovation, but does not include ordinary repair and maintenance.

(3) At any time before or after January 1, 1951, buyers desiring a permit to acquire any steel materials for any such types of construction may make an application for them to the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, furnishing all information that may be required of them by such Division.

4. A wholesale or retail distributor of hardware or builders' supplies may be supplied with the steel materials customarily dealt in by him, if he gives to his steel supplier a certificate that no steel materials supplied to him will be used or re-sold by him for the types of construction referred to in Section 3.

5. This Order shall come into force on January 1, 1951.

Schedule, to which reference is made in Section 1 (*a*), above:

Bars and shapes—hot rolled; cold finished; reinforcing.

Piping—steel; wrought iron.

Plates.

Rails; tie plates; angle or splice bars.

Sheets and strip—hot rolled; cold finished; galvanized; painted or otherwise coated, including tin plate, terne plate and tin mill black plate; corrugated sheets.

Structural shapes and piling.

Tubing—welded or seamless.

Wire—cable and rope; reinforcing mesh; wire lath.

Order Pertaining to Procurement for Defence Contracts

Provisions of the second order, which provides for the procurement of steel for defence contracts on a priority basis, are as follows:

1. For the purposes of Steeldiv Order (No. 2)

(*a*) "defence contract" means

(i) a contract so designated by the Canadian Commercial Corporation, Canadian Arsenals, Limited, Defence Construction, Limited, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the

Department of Transport or National Research Council (acting on behalf of the Atomic Energy Control Board or Department of National Defence);

(ii) any contract classified as a defence contract by authorized United States government agencies;

(iii) any other contract designated by the Minister of Trade and Commerce as a defence contract; or

(iv) any sub-contract of such contracts.

(*b*) "steel materials" means pig iron, including basic, foundry or malleable; iron or steel in the form of ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, sheets, strips, plates, bars, rods, rails, bands, hoops, structural shapes, piling, piping, tubing, wire or wire products.

2. (1) Holders of defence contracts requiring steel materials for completion of such contracts may make an application to the Projects Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, to obtain authorization of a priority for supply of such materials.

(2) The application must state:—

(*a*) the total quantity of each type of steel materials required to complete the defence contract;

(*b*) the monthly rate at which the steel materials will be consumed in performance of the contract;

(*c*) the minimum inventory essential to commence production under the contract;

(*d*) the quantities of the same types of steel materials the applicant has on hand for all purposes;

(*e*) the monthly rate at which these steel materials are being consumed in production on other than defence contracts, and the nature of such other production.

3. In approved cases, a steel priority authorization bearing a case number for identification purposes will be issued to the applicant, and will entitle him to priority of supply of steel materials in the quantities and of the types and at the rates of delivery specified in the authorization.

4. (1) In ordering steel materials for which a priority has been authorized, the holder of the authorization must complete, in triplicate, a certificate indicating the end use for which the materials are ordered and citing the case number given. Three copies of such certificates must accompany each purchase order placed with steel suppliers who will:—

(*a*) forward one copy to the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, to record against the authorization;

(*b*) retain one copy for inspection by any representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce;

(*c*) use one copy for the purposes of sub-section (2), if necessary.

(2) Suppliers other than primary producers of steel may indicate the priority status of purchase orders placed by them with primary producers, by forwarding copies of certificates of end use citing case numbers as received from holders of authorizations.

5. In filling purchase orders received, steel suppliers shall give priority over all others to those for which use of a case number has been authorized.

6. This order shall come into force December 1, 1950.

Canadian Production of Asbestos Products Higher

Gross value of products turned out by manufacturers of asbestos goods in Canada in 1948 amounted to $8,079,823, an increase of 13·5 per cent over the 1947 total of $7,115,767.

Technical Assistance Scheme Is Big Feature of Colombo Plan

Technicians, scientists and administrators urgently needed for co-operative economic development of South and South-East Asia—Estimated expenditure is $22·4 million over period of three years—Council for Technical Co-operation established, with headquarters in Colombo.

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles, based on the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.)

COMMONWEALTH countries participating in the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia have recognized the urgent need for technicians, scientists and administrators. In an effort to make such personnel available, they have undertaken to finance a technical assistance scheme that will involve an estimated expenditure of $22·4 million over a period of three years, commencing last July. A Council for Technical Co-operation and bureau have been established, with headquarters in Colombo, to administer this scheme, the first meeting of which was held on December 1, 1950. Canada's representative on the Council is Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon.

Although it is planned to expand training facilities in the countries of South and South-East Asia, and for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom to accept additional students in their institutions of higher education, it is proposed that specialists should be recruited overseas. An estimated 1,311 experts are required, 638 for India, 460 for Pakistan, 154 for Ceylon and 59 for Malaya and North Borneo. The Commonwealth countries have, in their plans for development, stressed the importance of agricultural expansion through multi-purpose projects. The largest demand, therefore, is for civil, electrical, mechanical and hydraulic engineers, experienced in the construction of large dams, the erection of hydro-electric stations, and the design and operation of irrigation and drainage works. Experts in soil science and management, agronomists and ecologists are equally necessary. Others will be required to direct the clearance of jungle and the establishment of settlements in new lands. Some will have to instruct settlers in improved methods of cultivation, the planting of new crops, the use and maintenance of modern equipment, and the introduction of power-driven machinery to cottage industry.

The length of time for which a particular man may be needed varies from a few months to three or more years. Furthermore, one man may be able to satisfy a number of needs in one or more countries. It is not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that between 500 and 750 highly qualified specialists from abroad will be required at one time during the six-year development period. Trained men of all types will also be needed in substantial numbers by the non-Commonwealth countries of South and South-East Asia.

Private Enterprise Plays Important Role

The most direct and effective manner of meeting such needs is for the countries concerned to seek the technical assistance they need. They are already employing consulting engineers, overseas contractors and

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companies familiar with the particular type of enterprise it is desired to develop. Private enterprise has played, and will continue to play an important part in meeting the technical assistance requirements of underdeveloped countries, both through the provision of their own experts and by the creation of training facilities.

It is not possible to indicate in numerical terms the contribution of private enterprise, since arrangements are usually made privately between a company in, for example, the United Kingdom and one in India. Alternatively, the arrangement may be between an overseas company and the government of a country in the area. The countries of South and South-East Asia receive in this way a flow of technical knowledge and facilities for training their own people, whether at home or overseas, which could not otherwise be made readily available to them. Much of this assistance has been rendered entirely by private enterprise in the past, but in recent years private enterprise has been associated with governments in the establishment of new industries and the recruitment of the necessary personnel. An association of this kind is responsible for locomotive production and the manufacture of fertilizers in India, for the establishment of a security printing plant in Pakistan, and for developing a cement plant in Ceylon.

Serious Nature of Problem Recognized

Many of the present urgent needs must necessarily be satisfied from recruitment by governments or a public authority, which would seem to create the greatest difficulties, particularly when an expert is needed for a period longer than a few months. Much has already been accomplished by individual governments and by the United Nations. The report of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee states that the need in the area for trained men is so urgent that greater sacrifices and a greater co-operative effort will be required if the development plans are to be executed economically and speedily. "Fortunately there is an increasing awareness of the nature and seriousness of the problem of skilled manpower", the report continues.

Under the "Point Four" program, the United States is expected to make further assistance available, through bilateral arrangements. Within the limits of resources at their disposal, agencies of the United Nations have supplemented efforts of individual governments. The decision to expand the United Nations Technical Assistance program, and the provision of $20 million, of which Commonwealth countries have agreed to contribute approximately one-fifth, should enable the United Nations and its agencies to increase the range and intensity of their technical assistance.

Certain Commonwealth governments have decided to establish special units to receive requests for technical assistance, and to fill these requests from among their respective nationals. During the short period in which this work has been performed on an *ad hoc* basis, it has been found that the close liaison maintained with a body working in the area is appreciated by the governments seeking assistance.

Attempts Made to Break With Traditional Methods

The present acute shortage of trained men in the countries of South and South-East Asia is an inevitable result of attempts to break with traditional methods, and to introduce new techniques for using the resources of nature, the report continues. Governments of countries in the area are making every effort to train their own people by expanding their own training facilities and, with the co-operation of other governments,

by sending students overseas, and by recruiting experts from abroad. The problem can only be solved if countries match the size and urgency of the needs by their efforts to meet them. The Council for Technical Co-operation and the United Nations, acting in close consultation, can fulfil their respective and complementary functions of seeing that the available resources of technical manpower are used to greatest effect in carrying forward with increasing momentum the plans which the countries of South and South-East Asia have prepared for their economic and social betterment.

New United States Customs Regulations to Simplify Entry of Travellers' Samples

Written word will suffice for temporary entry, free of duty, of accompanying samples of merchandise instead of cash or surety totalling at least one and one-fourth the amount of estimated duty on the articles previously required.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 27, 1950.—The United States Bureau of Customs has just taken action to smooth the path of the travelling salesman engaged in trade with the United States, and at the same time relieved itself of the necessity for doing certain paper work. From now on, under new regulations, a foreign salesman's written word will suffice for temporary entry, free of duty, of accompanying samples of merchandise. Cash or surety totalling at least one and one-fourth the amount of the estimated duty on the articles has been required heretofore.

Loss of the free entry privilege on future trips may be the penalty for failure to export the samples within the prescribed time, or for other wilful violations of the Customs Regulations.

The new provision, embodied in Treasury Decision 52612, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, applies to samples accompanying a commercial traveller which are examined and cleared on a baggage declaration at the pier, or other point of entry. The previous ceiling of $500 value for merchandise thus entered informally has been removed.

In future, the travelling salesman may present either a descriptive list of his articles or a certified consular invoice, depending upon the value of the samples. The invoice is required if the value is more than $500. The salesman will be permitted to make a personal bond, requiring no cash or surety. In effect, his personal bond is a promise to export the samples when he leaves the country to return home.

Furthermore, presentation of a certified copy of such a baggage declaration and either a descriptive list or a consular invoice will be sufficient for outward and in-bound clearance of samples of the traveller who makes side trips into Canada and Mexico to take orders in those countries. By eliminating these previous requirements, United States Customs not only facilitates international trade, but also reduces its own administrative work.

When the salesman is finally ready to leave the United States, he will present his samples and customs documents to customs at the port of departure, and be relieved of his obligation, provided the legal requirements have been met.

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Washing Machines from Canada Enjoy Good Market in Belgium

Canadian shipments to Belgium increased from 73 machines in 1946 to 1,378 in 1949 and to over 1,300 machines in first seven months of 1950—Use of labour-saving household machines and appliances of North American type greatly increased.

By Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

BRUSSELS, November 19, 1950.—One of the remarkable features of postwar Belgium is the degree to which the use of labour-saving household machines and appliances of the North American type has increased. Of these, the electric washing machine is perhaps outstanding. Many people were of the opinion before the war that certain European countries, of which Belgium was one, could never be developed as a market for these machines to anything approaching the degree possible in the United States or British Commonwealth countries. They were wrong. Belgian housewives have proved they are now just as anxious to lighten the drudgery of household tasks as their North American sisters.

One distributor, in a good position to judge, has estimated that up to now only 15 per cent of the households presenting a potential demand for washing machines have actually machines in use. It is estimated that there are around 2·5 million households in Belgium. Despite the fact, therefore, that there is a considerable domestic production (which is growing and improving), it would seem that Belgium will present an important market for these machines of foreign make for a considerable period to come.

The number of washing machines imported before January 1, 1948, cannot be ascertained. They were not classified separately before that date, but were included under a general heading "Machines and mechanical engines not otherwise classified". With the introduction at the beginning of 1948 of the new Benelux tariff and statistical nomenclature they were treated separately. The following table shows imports since then. It will be noted that only the total weight and not the number of machines is given. The figures for weight and value reveal, however, the remarkable increase which has characterized the trade. Imports quadrupled in 1949 over 1948; and they will show a further substantial increase in 1950 over 1949.

Belgian Imports of Domestic Washing Machines

	1948			1949			January-August, 1950		
	Metric tons	1,000 francs	1,000 U.S.$	Metric tons	1,000 francs	1,000 U.S.$	Metric tons	1,000 francs	1,000 U.S.$
Total	450	30,243	687	1,543	123,027	2,796	1,262	95,498	1,910
Main countries being:									
United Kingdom	285	18,641	424	1,111	93,105	2,116	866	70,712	1,414
United States	123	8,884	202	280	20,518	466	220	15,889	318
CANADA	22	998	23	74	3,559	81	128	6,256	125
Germany	...	12	0.3	19	1,064	24	30	1,546	31
Netherlands	...	91	2.0	5	258	6	12	598	12
Switzerland	1	148	3.3	38	3,299	75	1	97	2

Note: 1948-49—1 U.S.$=44 francs.
1950—1 U.S.$=50 francs.

The prewar statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that, while total exports of Canadian electric washing machines had developed by 1938 to nearly $1·5 million, exports to Belgium at that time were either nil or negligible. Since 1946, however, they have developed in striking fashion. Some 73 machines were shipped to Belgium in 1946. The number rose to 1,378 in 1949 and in the first seven months of 1950 to over 1,300 machines. This may be seen from the following figures:

Canadian Exports of Domestic Electric Washing Machines and Parts

		1946	1947	1948	1949	Jan.-July, 1950
Totals	No.	7,415	16,688	13,809	11,548	7,032
	$	443,472	1,759,403	1,615,713	1,500,670	950,174
BELGIUM	No.	73	302	485	1,376	1,346
	$	5,766	18,000	35,494	120,955	105,732
United Kingdom	No.	5	2,764	3,342	2,110	1,149
		13,201	190,932	213,419	186,060	111,941
British South Africa	No.	1,704	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$	107,032	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union of South Africa	No.	.....	4,076	6,435	801	6
	$	.....	287,384	537,625	73,516	1,586
New Zealand	No.	403	389	2	3	5
	$	22,171	138,268	20,024	15,981	11,623
Australia	No.	13	1,367	34	5	1
	$	2,514	102,747	3,082	2,714	266
Sweden	No.	1	2,203	.....	19	6
	$	64	140,072	.....	4,090	1,107
United States	No.	3	2	334	39	6
	$	344	469,424	320,949	8,287	1,240
Netherlands	No.	1,551	100	.....	2	2
	$	66,378	8,948	.....	299	239
Mexico	No.	1,139	590	2	836	1,207
	$	64,621	43,787	93 242	377,155	292,923
Argentina	No.	75	707	1,108	232	78
	$	4,813	47,646	92,111	13,406	12,798
Switzerland	No.	.....	54	729	2,404	1,360
	$	.....	6,233	79,045	241,303	136,395
Israel	No.	.....	.....	.....	845	990
	$	.....	.....	.....	114,731	142,046

Note: In 1949 and January-July, 1950, the items washing machines and washing machine parts have been added together to correspond with previous years.

It will be noted that Belgium has become Canada's fifth most important market on a dollar basis and second on a basis of number of machines sold.

The United Kingdom is by far the most important supplier, followed by the United States and Canada.

There are 49 manufacturers of electric washers and/or spin-dryers listed in the official Belgian Directory of Manufacturers. It would seem, however, that most of these have been making old-fashioned types. It may be said that the rather crude contraptions produced in Belgium prior to the war for many years are gradually being replaced by more modern machines built along the lines of Canadian and American machines. The prices of these Belgian machines are considerably lower than those of imported machines.

Machines With Dry-spinner Attached Favoured

Machines with a dry-spinner attached are favoured by the public but this feature is not essential. Very few American and Canadian makes possess a dry-spinner. The electric wringer is generally accepted, for the simple reason that practically all imported machines are equipped with such a wringer. Nevertheless, washers with a dry-spinner, despite the higher price, find a ready sale.

Machines intended for the Belgian market should be equipped with 50-cycle motors operating on either 220, 110 or 125 volts A.C. Electric meters in Belgium are of low capacity and a condensor or starting charge should be attached to the motor. This permits of the easier starting-up of the washer. The wall-plug should be of the three-wire type, including the earth-wire. The forks of the plugs in Belgium are round and not flat as in Canada and the United States. This should be taken into consideration and, if it is not possible to supply plugs with round forks, at least an adapter should be furnished.

The sizes in demand are machines with a tub capacity of from 15 to 22 gallons. The latter is usually called for in cases where there is a large family. German makes seem to cater more than others for machines of this class. Streamlined white-enamelled machines of modern design are desired. Coloured machines are not favoured. The wringer should also be of white enamel. As in apartment stoves and other household utensils, a highly-polished glossy surface has a strong appeal to the Belgian housewife.

A number of Belgian machines are equipped with an apparatus fixed under the machine for heating water, either by coal or gas (electricity is too expensive). It is believed that if such an apparatus could be fitted to a Canadian machine, it would find favour with many buyers. The reason for this demand is apparently that boiling water is considered desirable, and it is not as commonly available from the household tap as it is in North America.

Considerable Interest in Apartment Size Machine

There is considerable interest in Belgium for a small machine having a capacity of about 5½ pounds of linen. A well-known Anglo-American company has met with considerable success with a machine of this description which retails at approximately Frs.2,500, about U.S.$49.68.

Payment by irrevocable letter of credit is no longer obtainable. Terms of payment now range from cash against documents to 30 to 60 days credit. Several American and German firms allow 60 days credit. Instalment buying has become common. Payments over as long as 36 months are granted by retailers.

Delays in shipment of orders should, of course, be avoided if at all possible, since they discourage both the importer and his distributors, and the loss of business which they cause is cumulative.

Although none has been supplied from Canada, it should be noted that a large number of the large commercial type of machine has been imported from the United States and installed in public laundries, to which patrons take their washing to have it washed for a fee. Such laundries are now springing up in Brussels and certain other Belgian cities.

Sisal Being Exported from French Equatorial Africa

Leopoldville, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—More attention is being devoted to the production of sisal in French Equatorial Africa. The requirements of the mother country are very large and can be supplied only to a minor extent by the French African colonies. Sisal is being found very suitable for production in French Equatorial Africa, because it will grow on a poor sandy soil such as is very common in that colony, and it requires only the most primitive cultivation and processing methods. It is only recently that an exportable surplus appeared, amounting to 583 tons in 1949.

Malayan Purchases from Canada Largely Limited to Essentials

Some products obtainable at prices substantially lower than those of the sterling area may be admitted—Licences granted for importation of certain commodities through Hong Kong, on payment of exchange premium and commission to agent—Business conditions in Malaya described as exceedingly good.

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One S$ equals Can.$0.3398)

SINGAPORE, October 15, 1950.—Purchases for Singapore and the Federation of Malaya from Canada are restricted to essentials not otherwise available in the sterling area, though a limited quantity of products available in Canada at prices substantially lower than those of the sterling area may be imported. For example, advice was received recently that imports of Canadian linseed oil would be permitted, even though linseed oil is available in the sterling area, provided that Canadian prices were approximately ten to fifteen per cent below those of the sterling area.

The import policies of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are identical, the respective departments of government working closely in determining this policy and in the administration of its provisions. Three lists of commodities have been prepared, the first of which details items that may be imported from hard-currency sources. The second contains those which may be imported periodically on a quota basis, the items being allocated between different hard-currency countries to avoid discrimination, and normally based on a percentage of the prewar pattern. Goods restricted on general grounds are shown in the third list.

The first list, which is the freest, contains such items as carbon black, hog casings, iron nails, wire nails, fuel oil and lubricating grease, optical lenses, steel strapping and wire products. The second list, which consists of imports under quota, includes photographs, films and film packs and plates, lubricating oil and typewriters. The third list, which includes items for which import licences may be issued, but on a restricted basis, consists of wooden battery separators, accounting, adding and calculating machines, heavy outboard motors, newsprint in rolls (the users must agree to restrict the size of their publications to a certain number of pages), air-conditioning equipment, internal combustion engines, generator sets, machinery and machine parts, weighing machines, electric motors, pumps, electric refrigerators, tractors and earth-moving equipment, arms and ammunition, asbestos fibre, asphalt and bitumen, books and magazines, menthol crystals, petrolatum, pharmaceuticals, rosin, scientific instruments, spare parts for equipment of hard-currency origin only, constructional steel, engineers' tools, tire cord, valves and valve fittings and sodium pentachlorphenate.

Imports from Hong Kong of Some Canadian Products Permitted

The local government will grant import licences for the import of Canadian goods from Hong Kong, except for heavy equipment and large imports which might over-balance somewhat the delicate free exchange rate in Hong Kong. Consequently, the import from Canada via Hong Kong of various commodities, such as tinned milk, nylon hosiery, tinned fruits

and vegetables, frozen fish, tinned fish, fountain pens, automobile parts, typewriters, whisky, etc., is permitted, but the import of automobiles and trucks is not permitted.

These imports via Hong Kong depend entirely on the free exchange rate. The official rate is HK$5.76 to US$1.00, and the free exchange rate is at present HK$6.33 to US$1.00. In June, this free exchange rate dropped as low as HK$5.90 to US$1.00, but the Korean war has caused an upward trend. An importer bringing in Canadian goods through Hong Kong must pay this exchange premium as well as a commission to an agent in Hong Kong, varying between 1 per cent and 3 per cent. It will readily be seen that there is a limit to the amount of merchandise which can be imported via Hong Kong and sold competitively in Singapore and Malaya. This method of import, however, does offer some assistance to Canadian manufacturers and their agents here, since it enables them to keep their products in the market. Some products being imported in this way offer no profit either to the manufacturer or to the importer, but on the other hand, other commodities such as tinned milk and tinned fish can be sold quite competitively in this market with the addition of the premia and commissions paid in Hong Kong. The net result of this method of import is that this market is very well stocked with all types of merchandise and foodstuffs of both sterling area and dollar area origin.

There is increasing competition from Japan. The local government permits direct imports from Japan on a *quid pro quo* basis and the tentative figure established for the year ending June, 1951, is set at S$36,000,000. Local importers participate on a quota basis. However, local importers are also able to import Japanese goods through Hong Kong and, since Japanese prices are particularly low, a good many take advantage of this. Substantial amounts of Japanese textiles have appeared on the local market at very low prices while sundry goods, hardware, building materials, cement, aluminum sheeting are also available in quantity.

No Import Licences Being Granted for Canadian Flour

For the first six months of 1950, Indonesia was the largest source of imports into Malaya, totalling in excess of S$233 million. The majority of these imports consisted of rubber and other indigenous produce, which could be re-exported. The United Kingdom supplied over S$230 million worth of merchandise and India S$94 million. Other foreign suppliers of magnitude were Australia with S$53 million, China with S$39 million, the United States with S$37 million, and Japan S$23 million. Italian imports amounted to S$18 million, and Germany S$11 million. Canada's imports, according to the Malayan statistics, totalled S$9·7 million. This figure includes the sum of S$5·2 million, representing imports of Canadian flour purchased by the Singapore and Federation of Malaya Governments. Flour has now been turned back to the trade and government will make no further purchases. At the present time no import licences are being granted for Canadian flour.

The United States took the greatest share of Malaya's exports during the first six months of 1950, purchasing goods to the value of S$343 million. The United Kingdom, in second place, purchased to the value of S$174 million. Indonesia's purchases totalled S$95 million and Australia S$56 million. Italy's purchases totalled S$47 million and the U.S.S.R. S$46 million. Canada's purchases, according to the Malayan statistics, totalled S$24·2 million.

The only new government regulations affecting trade which have appeared during the past nine months are increases in duty on cigarettes

Singapore—Harbour scene, from the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. The Inner Harbour, enclosed by a breakwater, is the anchorage for auxiliary craft and inter-island (coastal) craft, while the Outer Harbour is an ideal anchorage for ocean-going vessels.

and manufactured tobacco and on spirits, applicable in the colony of Singapore, and increases on duty on radios and radio equipment, beer and whisky, sugar, hides and skins, electrical appliances, cutlery, printing paper, etc., applicable in the Federation of Malaya.

Business Conditions Good in Malaya

It is difficult to make a statement regarding general conditions in Malaya without ambiguity since they can be described as both very good on the one hand and serious on the other. From the optimistic point of view, it can be said that production, imports and exports, have reached new heights, and business conditions in general can only be described as exceedingly good. Conversely, the campaign being waged in Malaya and in Singapore by Communist bandits is causing a great deal of concern.

These Communist bandits represent the remainder, plus reinforcements through local conscription, of the Chinese guerillas who fought against the Japanese during the period of the Japanese occupation. The nucleus of this wartime group was the prewar Malayan Communist Party. During the war, its members were supplied with a large amount of arms and ammunition by the Allied forces mainly through air drops and, in consequence, they are still well supplied with small arms, ammunition, explosives and hand grenades. These bandits operate throughout Malaya in small groups of from ten to twenty people, and are kept supplied with food and other essentials by the Chinese and Malay squatters and smallholders who are harassed by the bandits and who are unwilling to inform against them for fear of reprisal. The activities of the bandits consist of derailing and firing on trains, ambushing vehicles on the highways, making raids on rubber and other plantations, burning down native villages, killing, kidnapping, looting and arson generally. Singapore itself within the past six months has witnessed the hurling of small bombs or grenades into the Adelphi Hotel and a local newspaper office, the burning of buses,

an attempt on the life of the Governor and attempted arson on several rubber godowns. One of these was successful and the loss is estimated at approximately S$12,000,000 of rubber, apart from other damage to plant and equipment.

Rubber and Tin Production Good Despite Bandit Activities

There is a concerted police action taking place in the Federation to suppress the activities of these Communist bandits, which revived their intensity about the middle of 1949. The forces employed include at least a division of the British army, substantial assistance from the Royal Air Force and large elements of police for which heavy recruiting has been carried on during this past year. Despite the activities of these bandits, rubber and tin production continues to be favourable, and great credit is due to those planters and operators who are carrying on in the face of omnipresent danger of attack by armed bandit raiders.

The greatly increased prices for rubber and tin have enhanced Malaya's activities as a dollar earner for the rest of the sterling area. The entrepôt trade of Singapore has increased, mainly due to greater availability of rubber and other produce from Indonesia. For the year ending June 30, 1950, the Singapore Harbour Board handled 4,061,961 tons, an all-time record for this port. Malaya's overseas trade, which has been increasing monthly, resulted in a favourable balance for the first six months of this year in excess of approximately S$100,000,000.

Production of rubber in Malaya during the first six months of 1950 was 321,781 tons, contrasting with production for the same period in 1949 of 324,794 tons. Planters are having some difficulty in maintaining their labour strength on the estates, since a number of their coolies find it more profitable to leave the estates and work for the small-holders on a profit-sharing basis, owing to current high rubber prices. In addition, some of the estate managers have lost a number of their tappers to the army and to the police. The estates sold forward about 50 per cent of their rubber early this year, when the price was in the neighbourhod of S$0·42 per lb. The Federation Government levies a cess on production at current rate, so that the estates are having to pay this cess on the basis of rubber at approximately S$1.50, which has been sold at S$0.42. In addition, other costs of production are increasing somewhat.

Large Rubber Imports Are Straining Factory Facilities

A substantial amount of rubber is being imported from Indonesia into Singapore for remilling and re-export. A great deal of this rubber has been held in Indonesia for speculative purposes, but is now coming forward because of the current high prices, and because of the foreign exchange inducement offer to exporters by the government of Indonesia. This rubber is coming in such quantity that the capacity of the remilling factories in Singapore is very badly strained. The factories, brokers and commodity houses are finding some difficulty in financing rubber purchases, imports and exports at the present abnormal rubber prices. There is an indication of insufficient capital to finance trade in rubber and a number of local firms are somewhat hard-pressed in this regard.

In January of this year, the price of rubber was approximately S$0.51 per pound, as opposed to S$0.37 in January, 1949. This year it has moved upward, and the price was approximately S$0.95 in June, and in July S$1.23, reaching a record high of S$1.17½ on August 8. At present the price has subsided somewhat to S$1.43.

Malaya—Chinese women carrying pineapples from the field to the canning factory.

Production of tin for the first six months of this year in Malaya was 28,945 tons, contrasting with production of 26,466 tons during the first six months of 1949. At the end of January this year, the price of tin ex smelters was S$285.87 per long ton, whereas the present price is approximately S$397.00.

The production of pineapples is increasing substantially, although it is nowhere near that of prewar. In 1947, exports of pineapples were 87,000 cases. This figure increased to 153,000 cases in 1948 and 301,000 cases in 1949. It is anticipated that the exports during 1950 will reach 700,000 cases. This is contrasted with the average annual exports during the period 1937-39 of 2,480,000 cases. The government has administered a number of restrictions with respect to pineapple production and canning in order to ensure that pineapples are grown and canned under the best conditions, and that the product will be of substantially better quality than that exported in prewar days. At the present time, owing to insufficient production of quality pineapple, little "Fancy" quality is available, but steady shipments have been made to Canada, although these have not been large. In five years' time the pineapple industry should more nearly reach the proportions of prewar years, and while prices will never be as low as they were in those days, the quality should be substantially better.

Five-Year Development Plan Published

The government of the Federation of Malaya has published a draft plan for development in the Federation. These plans are for a five-year period and cover developments in education, social welfare and, more particularly, development of the economy of the Federation with particular emphasis on increasing production of staple commodities, particularly foodstuffs, in order that Malaya may become more nearly self-sufficient.

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It can be safely said that there is no unemployment in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. The cost of living has remained fairly stable during this period, although prices are substantially higher than in prewar days. Wages have increased proportionately. There has been some movement to establish on a more secure foundation trade unions, both in the Federation and in Singapore, and this has been fostered by government. The trade unions are not as yet strong, and there has been no labour unrest and no strikes other than one or two very minor ones.

Applications to Australian Tariff Board To Review Duties Increased Last Year

Only five of references to Tariff Board were based on applications for increased protection by industries already protected—Board conducted inquiry on woven rayon piece-goods which resulted in increased duty on imported rayon.

By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada

SYDNEY, October 20, 1950.—The annual report of the Australian Tariff Board for the year ended June 30, 1950, shows a large increase in the number of references from the Minister of Trade and Customs arising from applications for review of duties, and from other requests of such a nature as to justify investigation by the Tariff Board. During the year, 29 public inquiries were held, compared with 21 the previous year. Twenty-five reports were submitted to the Minister and 39 were on hand at the end of the year. Of the 38 references received during 1949-50, over 70 per cent concerned goods admitted free of duty or at non-protective rates or until recently admitted at concessional rates of duty under by-laws. In nearly all of these cases, the goods concerned are products of new industries or of new branches of industries that have been set up in Australia during the past ten years. Two of the references originated in circumstances suggesting that a downward revision of existing protective duties will be requested. There were only five based on applications for increased protection by industries already protected in the tariff.

During the current year the board will be considering many items which are not only important in relation to volume of demand, but which have characteristics suggesting that they may be valuable as a basis for review and establishment of first principles. An inquiry will be held on "the necessity for assisting the production of tractors over 60 horsepower in Australia and, if so, the manner and extent of such assistance".

Rates of Duty on Certain Commodities Will be Considered

The board will also consider what rates of duty should be imposed on the following commodities: tungsten tool tips, carpenters' chisels, cloth cutting electrically operated machines, alarm clocks, plastic sheeting, metal working machine tools, synthetic resins, spirit levels, synchronous motor-operated electrical time switches, flow meters, knitted wear, rayon tire cord yarn, rubber footwear, centrifuges, spades, mounted projection lenses, spokeshaves, elastic, covered cable and wire, universal milling machines, felt polishing bobs, torch cases and imported timber shooks. Most of the above items were of particular interest to Canada prior to the import licensing regulations precluding their entry due to the shortage of dollars.

Sixteen reports made by the board were released by the Minister for Trade and Customs during the year. The most important covered an inquiry on woven rayon piece-goods which resulted in increased duty on imported rayon. The Tariff Board recommended that the local industry be assisted either by payment of a bounty or by part bounty, part duty. The Commonwealth Government decided to impose a straight-out duty.

Tariff Board Lists Problems Ahead

Under a heading "The Problems Ahead" the Tariff Board lists the following questions:

Is the process of building up new industries advancing too rapidly or in the wrong direction?

In a period of rising costs should the tariff provide for future possible price increases?

Is the general level of the tariff higher than is necessary?

Is Australian industry taking undue advantage of the tariff?

Are overseas suppliers taking undue advantage of the absence of local competition?

Should the tariff be used to protect manufacturers who pay special wage rates in order to attract and hold employees?

Are import restrictions reacting to the detriment of Australian manufacturers when dealing with competition from overseas?

Can the tariff schedule be simplified?

With regard to the question of industry taking undue advantage of the tariff, the Board reported "the most objectionable method of taking undue advantage of the tariff is by charging excessive prices. Since 1939, price control has operated to protect consumers against excessive prices, but price control does not now cover the whole field of production as it did during the war and the immediate postwar years. In some countries the trading results of protected industries are examined as a matter of routine to ensure that advantage is not taken of tariff protection. No system of review has been established in Australia. Many industries experience strong internal competition and the necessity for review may not exist. The Board proposes, however, during the current year to give this matter further consideration and to see from samplings of trading results of protected industries whether some form of periodical review is necessary or desirable".

French Electric Power Output Reaches Record Level

Paris, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Due to sufficient, and in some cases, abnormal rainfall this year, French hydro-electric storage basins are filled to 85 per cent of capacity, as against 33 per cent for the corresponding period last year. As a result, hydraulic production reached a high of 319 million kwh. for the week ending September 14, as against 177 million kwh. for the corresponding week last year and 175 million kwh. in 1938. This has relieved the strain on thermal capacity, which is running at 259 million kwh. as against 345 million kwh. last year. The combined total is at a maximum of 578 million kwh. and, including imports, has attained 600 million kwh., or at an average annual rate of over 30,000 million kwh., by far the highest on record.

As a result, there will be no cuts of electricity on a weekly rotational basis, as have existed seasonally since the war. This will have a beneficial effect on the industries which have been previously affected.

Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

Impressions of the Third Canadian International Trade Fair, conveyed in the form of press interviews, letters to the Trade Fair Administration, and reports by commodity officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, have been summarized for the information of firms that may be contemplating participation at the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, being held from May 28 to June 8, 1951. These are as follows:

Food Products and Produce

Twenty countries were represented with foods or food products, with more than fifty firms or organizations participating. Although Canada was the major exhibitor in this category, with some twenty firms showing a wide range of goods, foreign countries contributed products native to their area.

Italian fish foods firms: "Pleased with the degree of interest shown in products. Encouraging amount of business placed."

Food marketing committee from Australia: "Good public interest. Displays for advertising purposes. Knew trade customers; have been in business here for years. However, did contact buyers from Newfoundland and Latin America."

Scottish biscuit manufacturers: "The firm is delighted with results so far. As well as completing their Canadian sales network, they have had inquiries from Venezuela, Egypt, Cuba and the Lebanon. They are coming back next year with double stocks. The firm handed out 600 of their popular selling line in just under three minutes."

Scottish food concern: "Already represented in Canada, but had several worthwhile agent and distributor inquiries."

Medical, Hospital Equipment, Scientific and Optical Instruments

English scientific instrument company: "All of the sample instruments brought over for the purpose of showing at the fair have been sold. In addition, orders were taken for 200 drawing boards. The inquiries that have been made definitely suggest to us that we should have our own showroom in this country."

English manufacturer of plastic eyes: "Buyers from Canada, South America and Pakistan ordered 10,000 plastic eyes during the first week of the Trade Fair. The Canadian Institute for the Blind given a special price on a large order."

Canadian motion picture projection firm: "Most enthusiastic about business booked and prospects made."

English firm manufacturing microscopes, gauges, etc.: "Great deal of interest shown in one of our main items. Altogether well satisfied with volume and type of inquiries and business done. Fair itself admirably organized."

British scientific instrument exhibitor: "Because scientists usually attend their own conventions in preference to trade fairs, delighted to see so many in Toronto. We are going all out for future business and are confident of getting a good proportion of it."

English optical products firm: "Company will likely link up with Canadian optical firm as Canadian distributors. Made several good contacts."

Austrian manufacturer of thermometers and similar instruments: "Considerable interest shown in the products of this company."

Smallwares, Hardware

Canadian distributor for United Kingdom produced bath fixtures: "Interest on part of buyers and public outstanding this year. Although the firm was merely sounding out the possibilities of diversion of components from United States to United Kingdom, believed interest aroused warranted space again next year."

Canadian lock manufacturing firm: "Valuable contacts with the Latin American market, as well as South Africa. Among the specific countries, whose representatives shopped at this booth, were Guatemala, Mexico, and Colombia. Participating in the fair for the third consecutive year, feel that more Canadian firms should take part."

British manufacturer of garden tools, brushes, etc.: "Active interest on part of buyers. Business actually written not big, but certainly new dealer inquiries from domestic market proved interesting."

Automotive Equipment, Parts and Accessories

English manufacturer of diesel engines: "Well satisfied with the degree of interest shown in automotive diesels. Montreal office arranged with (Canadian firm) to handle the sales and servicing of the automotive diesel engines. Concentrating on export business, and prospects in this direction promising."

English motor car company: "Company approached the 1950 fair with mixed feelings after failing to obtain tangible results from the two previous shows, announced plans to come back in 1951. We found an interest at this year's fair we never believed possible."

Czechoslovakian motor car company: "Sold all vehicles displayed. Will be back again next year."

Australian manufacturer of automotive parts and accessories: "Arrangements made with Montreal firm for Ontario and Quebec distribution, and subsequently placed an order for $300,000 worth of initial business. Intimated they expected to do about $600,000 worth during next twelve months."

Scottish engineering firm: "Israel bought wire rope in quantity and United States auto industry requested quotations on steel sheets."

English manufacturer of invalids' cars and chairs: "Already booked an order with a Mexican firm."

Canadian truck engineering company: "Attendance dictated by prospects of securing domestic business and more widely advertising their products. Results had surpassed their expectations."

Metals, Chemicals, Marine and Aviation

Canadian agent for European producers of chemicals and steel: "Number of foreign inquiries received as well as many domestic ones. Considerable business accomplished."

Canadian steel company: "The manager stated that the Trade Fair was invaluable to them as it enabled their customers to see the bulkier equipment which could not be carried around by their salesmen. Very satisfied."

Canadian manufacturer of steel strapping equipment: "Exceptionally happy about the fair and sorry they had not exhibited previously. Will not miss it again as they can show bulkier equipment to customers who otherwise would have to be shown photographs by salesmen on the road."

Farm Implements and Equipment

Belgian dairy equipment firm: "Primary object of exhibit was to survey the market for agricultural machinery. Find it extensive. Establishing agencies in Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada."

Joint English exhibitors of farm equipment: "Very gratified with sincere interest and encouraging discussions with substantial number of prospective Canadian distributors. Distribution arrangements made on most items."

English manufacturer of tractor attachments: "Very pleased with results of exhibiting at the Trade Fair. As a result, representation has been arranged through Toronto firm."

English manufacturer of agricultural machinery: "Fair more than lived up to expectations. Out of the many interested contacts, five distributors had been appointed."

Marble Industry of Guatemala to be Revived

Guatemala City, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Efforts are being made to revive the marble industry of this country, which exported from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of marble a year some twenty-five years ago. Most of this was shipped to the United States.

Port of Canton Declared Open by Chinese Communists

Hong Kong, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Chinese Communist authorities officially have declared the port of Canton open to foreign shipping, effective October 16, 1950. Forty miles up the Pearl River, and about 120 miles northwest of Hong Kong, Canton is the first inland river port to be so opened since the Communists gained control of the Chinese subcontinent.

As the metropolis of South China, and with a population today of just under one million, Canton has always been of great importance to Hong Kong, as the market centre in the colony's trade with the southern provinces of China. During the first nine months of 1950, imports from South China totalled HK$316·3 millions, exports to South China amounted to HK$399·6 millions, and nearly all this trade went overland by road or rail. Typical imports into Hong Kong are rice, wood oil, eggs, bristles, vegetables, textiles. The principal exports to Canton were raw rubber, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel products, dyeing and tanning materials, non-ferrous base metals, machinery.

Hong Kong shipping circles believe the re-opening of the port will presage the restoration of the former important full-scale river freight service, but it is not considered likely that the old-time lucrative passenger service will be resumed, in view of the retention of immigration restrictions by both British in Hong Kong and Chinese at Canton.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	October			January–October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	36.3	73.2	49.1	282.1	608.7	396.6
America	2.2	2.6	2.6	17.9	46.2	25.7
Africa	1.4	5.0	5.9	15.7	74.7	40.4
Asia	0.6	3.7	2.8	6.9	87.6	45.1
Oceania	3.8	5.4	4.3	41.4	42.0	36.8
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	44.4	89.8	64.7	364.0	859.2	544.6
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	28.1	150.1	206.2	218.9	1,185.6	1,650.9
Latin America	1·7	9.6	15.0	14.6	102.0	116.7
Europe	9.8	11.9	24.7	60.5	184.0	155.3
Other Foreign Countries	4.2	7.7	4.7	24.7	84.3	68.3
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	43.8	179.4	250.5	318.7	1,555,9	1,991.2
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	88.2	269.1	31.52	682.7	2,415.1	2,535.8

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	October			January–October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	36,045	72,276	47,707	278,404	598,265	391,775
Ireland	163	826	(b)	3,333	6,827	(b)
Gibraltar	1	42	48	6	328	221
Malta	61	8	1,373	346	3,299	4,575
TOTAL EUROPE	36,270	73,152	49,128	282,089	608,719	396,571
America:						
Newfoundland	935	.....	.....	6,536	(a)9,229	.....
Bermuda	134	262	293	1,124	3,054	2,476
Barbados	118	308	171	873	4,425	2,537
Jamaica	450	557	764	3,644	7,367	6,264
Trinidad and Tobago	323	670	490	2,901	10,867	6,463
Bahamas	129	180	176	1,481	1,934	1,580
Leeward and Windward Islands		293	304		3,898	2,669
British Honduras	25	33	42	235	500	387
British Guiana	107	325	366	1,131	4,907	3,366
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
TOTAL AMERICA	2,221	2,628	2,606	17,925	46,188	25,743
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,216	32	45	13,655	522	306
Union of South Africa		4,316	5,465		67,709	37,327
Other British South Africa		1	.....		14	3
Southern Rhodesia	66	284	201	913	2,425	1,114
Gambia	2	2	1	17	7	12
Gold Coast	23	70	58	148	1,192	462
Nigeria	5	34	14	61	1,031	158
Sierra Leone	8	12	12	164	274	200
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	2	2	206	35	64
British East Africa	56	199	52	550	1,506	750
TOTAL AFRICA	1,379	4,952	5,850	15,714	74,715	40,396

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January–March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.

	October			January–October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India	262	817	1,574	2,328	59,410	23,196
Pakistan		4,316	160		13,457	
Ceylon		1,399				7,794
Aden	12	81	74	174	2,042	4,175
Federation of Malaya	7	2	8	81	51	18
Other British East Indies	150	355	192	2,081	4,962	3,491
Hong Kong	.....	.....	4	5	2	28
TOTAL ASIA	187	1,010	830	1,998	7,659	6,430
	649	3,664	2,842	6,912	87,583	45,132
Oceania:						
Australia	2,482	3,405	3,345	27,711	29,170	28,107
New Zealand	1,337	1,893	947	13,296	12,215	8,417
Fiji	22	58	10	299	582	217
Other British Oceania	1	.....	.....	44	59	15
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,842	5,356	4,302	41,350	42,026	36,756
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	44,358	89,755	64,726	363,992	859,226	544,598
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	27,994	148,056	204,436	217,338	1,172,360	1,637,518
Alaska	13	92	98	114	897	803
American Virgin Islands	2	7	29	27	101	136
Hawaii	95	1,046	440	1,176	7,061	5,469
Puerto Rico	25	865	1,127	280	4,976	6,824
United States Oceania	.....	5	20	3	157	170
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	28,129	150,071	206,150	218,938	1,185,552	1,650,920
Latin America:						
Argentina	494	326	278	3,883	2,505	12,335
Bolivia	6	54	54	92	947	1,307
Brazil	340	850	1,673	2,998	14,980	12,330
Chile	44	259	2,649	487	2,986	4,699
Colombia	135	1,169	792	980	7,076	11,762
Costa Rica	9	140	212	80	1,465	1,939
Cuba	244	1,673	1,802	1,030	11,299	15,129
Dominican Republic	12	227	265	274	1,717	2,502
Ecuador	26	196	137	49	1,461	990
El Salvador	8	98	163	39	718	1,124
Guatemala	18	119	213	99	1,154	1,883
Haiti (Republic of)	7	113	268	107	1,344	1,988
Honduras	12	56	30	134	616	462
Mexico	178	1,349	1,747	2,021	11,833	13,873
Nicaragua	4	54	56	69	537	635
Panama	18	289	1,335	257	12,683	8,262
Paraguay	.....	2	15	9	129	87
Peru	49	291	286	737	6,516	2,935
Uruguay	1	81	377	184	1,663	1,429
Venezuela	105	2,300	2,617	1,039	20,368	21,014
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,710	9,646	14,969	14,568	101,997	116,685
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Austria	.....	93	550	8	3,386	2,147
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,846	2,670	11,100	7,871	40,104	49,856
Bulgaria	.....	39	.....	8	182	214
Czechoslovakia	107	37	567	3,092	2,515	2,128
Denmark	298	129	57	1,174	2,863	686
Estonia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Finland	129	52	126	450	561	529

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	October			January–October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Other Foreign Countries:—Conc.						
France	821	1,143	929	7,514	32,833	14,780
Germany	2,869	398	1,222	14,343	22,490	6,164
Greece	.....	143	107	1,564	2,063	1,537
Hungary	.....	.....	2	2	74	65
Iceland	3	6	49	17	720	602
Ireland	(a)	(a)	1,525	(a)	(a)	10,872
Italy	110	907	1,430	1,427	9,306	9,360
Latvia	36	.....	.....	231	.....	.....
Lithuania	70	.....	.....	848	.....	1
Netherlands	1,286	1,389	741	8,816	11,088	7,219
Norway	1,310	1,335	2,943	6,429	17,874	14,791
Poland	252	24	143	898	1,088	1,417
Portugal	7	84	277	120	7,201	4,255
Azores and Madeira	1	8	13	3	68	131
Roumania	3	.....	1	38	238	88
Spain	4	34	47	99	314	4,250
Sweden	529	392	657	4,102	4,769	3,137
Switzerland	78	2,926	2,185	631	23,842	19,639
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	.....	29	1	794	90	156
Yugoslavia	1	60	19	8	360	756
TOTAL EUROPE	9,760	11,898	24,691	60,496	184,029	155,280
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	3	.....	.....	11	52
Arabia	.....	57	110	.....	2,678	694
Belgian Congo	4	168	335	66	2,067	1,872
Burma*	5	1	12	113	54	25
China	355	79	26	2,227	12,241	1,882
Greenland	.....	2	11	.....	16	57
Egypt	37	305	67	289	4,581	3,667
Ethiopia	.....	1	6	.....	40	48
French Africa	109	61	219	527	2,091	1,754
French East Indies	3	11	2	20	160	59
French Guiana	1	6	1	6	129	5
French Oceania	3	15	43	71	272	638
French West Indies	22	7	1	145	56	11
Madagascar	1	10	15	7	160	106
St. Pierre and Miquelon	34	105	87	217	989	852
Iran	30	2,215	49	68	5,713	795
Iraq	1	30	3	37	428	66
Israel*	26	1,119	117	132	9,740	11,016
Jordan	.....	2	2	.....	177	46
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	374
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
Japan	3,241	202	1,534	15,626	4,186	16,508
Korea	.....	19	.....	.....	49	1,137
Liberia	1	3	13	17	108	87
Morocco	6	127	148	91	972	1,516
Indonesia	91	428	63	672	3,844	2,548
Surinam	2	69	49	30	770	737
Netherlands Antilles	18	232	189	175	1,651	4,212
Philippine Islands	165	1,837	826	1,185	10,969	9,241
Portuguese Africa	79	67	411	1,261	2,923	2,264
Portuguese Asia	1	1	1	1	162	99
Siam	1	123	44	16	624	1,083
Canary Islands	.....	.....	1	2	40	229
Spanish Africa	.....	12	.....	.....	63	61
Syria	9	46	207	54	2,966	992
Turkey	.....	373	115	1,916	13,386	3,458
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	4,214	7,736	4,707	24,726	84,327	68,285
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	43,811	179,353	250,519	318,725	1,555,907	1,991,177
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	88,169	269,108	315,245	682,717	2,415,133	2,535,775

*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.

Entrance to Festival of Britain Display Uses British Columbia Douglas Fir

Roof over the entrance to be supported by laminated arches constructed from 28,000 feet of timber, weighing 47 tons, donated by the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association to the Timber Development Association of Great Britain.

By R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber)

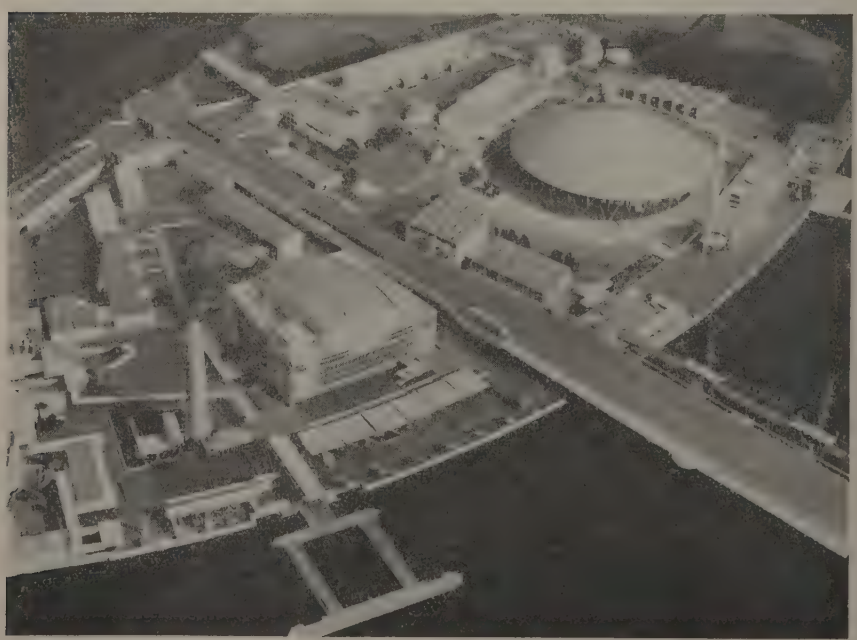
LONDON, November 8, 1950.—Douglas fir, from British Columbia, has been used for the construction of laminated arches that support the roof over the entrance to the Festival of Britain display, under construction on the south bank of the Thames. Some 28,000 feet, weighing 47 tons, were donated to the Timber Development Association of Great Britain by the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

It was originally proposed that the structure should be built of steel, but the Timber Development Association suggested that timber could be substituted, with a saving in overall cost, thereby indicating in a practical form the suitability of timber for large engineering projects.

There are five parabolic laminated arches, 100 feet wide and 60 feet high, each of which weighs 4 tons 8 cwts. They are made of laminations of 1" x 14" Douglas fir and, if the laminations which comprise the arches were laid end to end, they would extend over a distance of 4½ miles. No section of an arch is more than 24 feet long, and the number of pieces in the five arches aggregates 1,360.

Five tons of water were removed from the wood in the process of kiln-drying the timber down to a 12 per cent moisture content, and 250 gallons

Great Britain—Model of the Festival of Britain exhibition buildings, which are in course of erection on the South Bank of the Thames, at London. The laminated timber arches, donated by the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association, are illustrated at top centre.



of glue were used in preparing the laminations. Due to the drying time of the glue, the 29 men assembling materials in the jigs followed a special procedure. Twelve minutes were required to spread 25 gallons of glue. Then, by using special holders that enabled the boards to be moved without pressure on the glued surface, the boards were carried over one at a time and bent around the form. The glue spreading and the fixing of the boards had to be done in forty minutes, the limit of the "open joint" time of the glue. When the first thirteen boards were in position, the clamps were applied, an operation entailing the tightening of 450 nuts. After an interval of 24 hours, the remaining twelve laminations were added, and the whole job clamped up and allowed to set for 48 hours. Five coats of special varnish gave the arch complete protection from the weather.

Each layer of board runs the full 95 feet, comprising a half arch. The difference in thickness between the base and apex was obtained by tapering each board for a distance of 35 feet from $1\frac{3}{16}$" to $\frac{9}{16}$".

The Airscrew Company and Jicwood Limited fabricated the material at its Weybridge factory, though the arches were assembled in a hangar at Fairoaks Aerodrome. The erection of the arches was completed without difficulty with the use of cranes, butts of the arches being fitted into steel hinge bases, while the apex of each unit was joined by steel plates on either side, bolted together.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, November 21, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 174—31-220 kv. three-phase airbreak switches for Whakamaru, Roxburgh and Islington Power Stations.

Tenders for this contract close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on April 24, 1951.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian firms may obtain copies of specifications for the above equipment from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

Construction of Merchant Ships in Great Britain Increased

London, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Merchant shipping under construction in Great Britain totalled 323 ships of 2,046,234 tons gross at the end of September, according to Lloyd's Register. This was 109,043 tons more than at the end of June, but 197,469 tons less than the highest postwar figure of 2,243,703 tons recorded in June, 1948.

During the third quarter, work was commenced on 68 ships, totalling 387,650 tons, while 63 ships of 307,472 tons were launched and 71 ships of 288,858 tons were completed.

Tonnage under construction for register abroad or for sale, 121 ships of 825,745 tons, is the highest recorded since the war and represents 40·4 per cent of the total being built in this country. A total of 37 ships of 386,242 tons are for Norway and 7 of 78,934 tons for Argentina.

Oil tankers represent 54·3 per cent of the total tonnage construction in the United Kingdom, and this proportion is likely to increase considerably in the near future. At the end of September, plans had been approved or material ordered for 127 ships not yet commenced, of 831,642 tons. Of this amount, 73 per cent are oil tankers.

Sharp Rise in Canadian Exports to United States Feature of Trade

Increase during first ten months of 1950 almost nine per cent above value recorded during twelve months of 1949—Unfavourable trade balance declines from 1947 peak of $918 million to $71 million—Wide range of Canadian commodities benefit by improvement in situation—Canadian exports of farm machinery exceed imports from United States.

By L. A. Shackleton, International Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE OUTSTANDING feature of Canada's foreign trade in 1950 has been the sharp rise in exports to the United States. In the first ten months of this year, the value of these exports has risen almost 9 per cent above that recorded for the full year 1949, reaching $1,638 million, and their volume has at least equalled that for the previous full year. The proportionate importance of the United States market for Canadian goods has also increased sharply and has absorbed almost two-thirds of Canada's total exports this year.

This sharp expansion in exports to the United States has greatly reduced Canada's unfavourable balance of trade with that country to $71 million in the first nine months of 1950 from a peak of $918 million in 1947. In that year, the balance was raised by such forces as the needs of economic reconversion and the war-created backlogs of demand for many consumers' goods in Canada, together with the inability to obtain needed goods from former overseas suppliers and the reliance of many war-devastated overseas countries on Canadian goods for use in rebuilding their economies. This deficit in 1947 contributed to a loss of exchange reserves, as a large part of Canada's exports to overseas countries was financed by export credits by the Canadian Government. The loss of reserves forced Canada to impose emergency import controls to prevent further large drains. However, during the past three years, the reduced need of many overseas countries has increased the supply of goods available for export to the United States, and the recovery of overseas suppliers has reduced the extent of Canada's reliance on American goods. By 1949, in spite of several relaxations in the emergency import controls, Canada's adverse balance of trade with the United States had declined to $428 million, followed by a further improvement this year.

Recovery of United States Economy Contributed to Gains

The improvement in Canada's trade with the United States this year is based on the quick recovery of the American economy from the readjustments of early 1949. Many of Canada's exports to the United States are industrial materials, and American purchases of these commodities are extremely sensitive to domestic business conditions. Also of importance was Canada's devaluation of 9·1 per cent with respect to the United States dollar on September 19, 1949. By raising the Canadian dollar price of American goods, this factor tended to retard their sales. Relatively few American dollar prices of Canadian exports were affected, since a major part of these goods have their prices determined in the American market. However, the premium on United States dollars did raise the Canadian dollar value of these sales. The expansion of Canadian exports

to the United States was also assisted by restrictions in overseas markets on purchases from Canada, since this increased supply of goods available to United States buyers.

Canadian Trade with the United States, by Quarters

(Values in $'000,000)

	1949				1950		
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third
Domestic exports	345	346	333	479	414	491	528
Re-exports	5	5	5	6	6	6	9
Imports	483	526	462	481	459	546	521
Total trade	832	877	800	966	879	1,043	1,057
Trade balance	—133	—176	—123	+ 4	— 38	— 49	+ 16

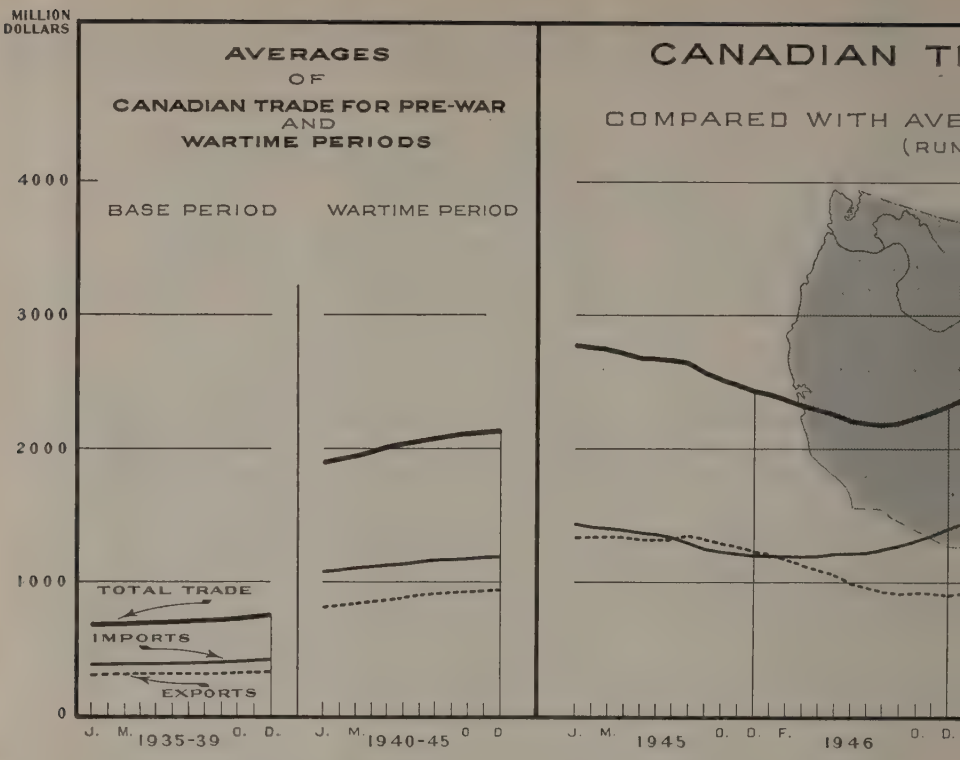
The above table shows the net effect of these forces, as reflected in summary statistics of Canadian-American trade. In each quarter since the currency readjustments of 1949 cleared away the uncertainties hampering international trade, domestic exports to the United States have established peacetime Canadian dollar value records for the quarters in question. The value for the third quarter of 1950 is the highest peacetime quarterly value ever achieved. It is also noteworthy that, in the second and third quarters this year, imports from the United States established Canadian dollar value records for these quarters, and that total trade between the two countries has been at record heights. Canada has not only held her position as the leading foreign supplier to the United States, she has also remained the chief foreign market for American goods.

Wide Range of Canadian Exports Affected

The increase in Canadian exports to the United States has been diffused over a wide range of commodities. Canada classifies her exports into nine main groups according to component material. In the first ten months of 1950, Canadian exports of commodities in all but one of the nine main groups were greater than in the same period of 1949 in both value and volume. In fact, in all but two of the main groups, the value of exports was higher in the ten months' period than in the whole of 1949, and the total volume of these exports probably surpassed that of the previous calendar year. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products, while some $15 million above their level in the first ten months of 1949, are still short of the total 1949 value, due to the heavy seasonal shipments of these commodities in the last few months of the year. Canadian exports in the miscellaneous commodities group, which represents less than two per cent of the total, have been declining for three years.

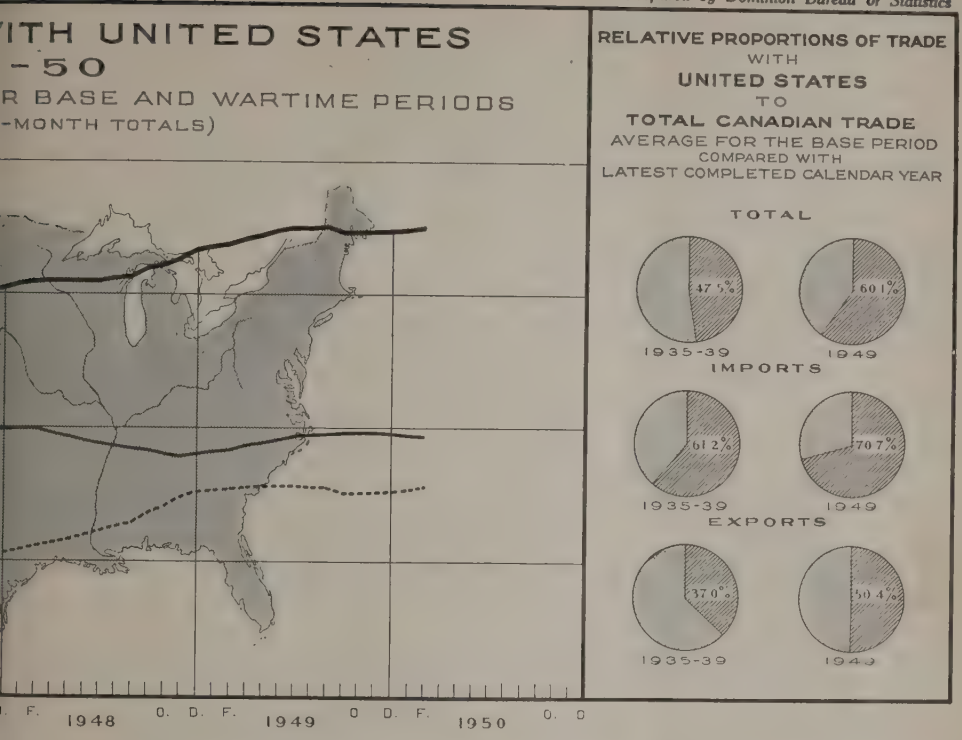
Canadian Exports to United States, by Groups

	Value of Canadian exports to United States			Per cent of total Canadian exports taken by United States		
	Calendar year		Jan.-Oct.	Calendar year		Jan.-Oct.
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	$'000,000			%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	139.3	170.6	127.8	21.6	22.1	25.4
Animals and Animal Products	217.9	200.6	202.7	50.1	59.3	68.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products	17.0	11.2	15.6	37.4	44.3	63.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	754.9	709.8	836.8	79.2	81.1	91.8
Iron and its Products	92.2	108.7	113.6	32.8	37.1	54.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	166.5	196.9	218.0	42.1	46.2	58.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	57.5	52.2	59.7	60.5	70.9	71.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.6	33.4	46.9	42.0	47.2	57.1
Miscellaneous Commodities	22.0	20.0	16.4	15.1	17.1	30.6
Total	1,501.0	1,503.5	1,637.5	48.8	50.2	64.6



Not only have the value and volume of exports to the United States increased, but the American market has become proportionately more important to Canada. Canadian sales in overseas markets have been severely hampered by trade controls and currency shortages, but the American market is less restricted by such restrictions, especially with regard to many raw materials, and the present prosperity of the United States has enabled it to absorb much of the goods formerly sold overseas. In 1948, the United States took almost 49 per cent of Canada's domestic exports, a considerable increase over the inter-war (1920-39) average of 38 per cent, and in 1949 this proportion increased to slightly more than 50 per cent. But, in the first ten months of 1950 almost 65 per cent of Canada's exports were sold in the American market. The proportionate importance of the American market has increased for every main group, and in the three groups which lead in exports to the United States, namely wood, wood products and paper, non-ferrous metals and products, and animals and animal products, 92 per cent, 59 per cent and 68 per cent respectively, of Canada's exports in the first ten months of this year went to the United States.

Sales of wood products have accounted for over half of the domestic exports to the United States this year. Newsprint paper is the most important commodity in this group, and American demand for Canadian newsprint has been increased by a rise of some 5·6 per cent in newspaper advertising lineage over the 1949 level. House building and other construction have also attained record levels in the United States this year, and the demand for Canadian lumber, shingles and plywoods has increased sharply. The industrial demand for Canadian wood pulp and pulpwood has increased from its 1949 slump, although not yet to the high levels of



1948. The large proportion of these products sold in United States results in their export prices being determined in the American market. The Canadian dollar value of these sales has been increased, therefore, by all or part of the 9·1 per cent premium on the American dollar to the end of September.

General increases also characterize the non-ferrous metals group of exports, and prices of these commodities also tend to be determined in the United States. The five chief base metals produced in Canada, nickel, aluminum, copper, zinc and lead, account for the bulk of these exports to the United States. In the first nine months of 1950, exports of these metals in a primary or semi-fabricated form amounted to $173 million, 90 per cent of the group total.

Cattle, meats, and fish account for the greater part of Canada's exports of animal products to the United States. Since the removal, in mid-summer, 1948, of Canada's wartime embargo on exports of slaughter cattle and beef to the United States, American purchases of these commodities have been particularly heavy, and have been responsible for raising the Canadian price of beef almost to American levels. The United States also consumes much Canadian fish, especially fresh and frozen fish and molluscs and crustaceans (mostly lobsters).

Exports of Farm Machinery Exceed Imports from United States

Canada's most important manufactured export to the United States, excepting such industrial materials as newsprint paper, is farm machinery. In the last two years, exports of this class of commodity to the United States have been at record heights, amounting to over $50 million for the nine months in each year, and have even surpassed imports of farm

machinery from the United States, which this year reached $45 million for the nine months. However, Canada is still a heavy net importer of farm tractors from the United States, exports of these amounting to only $7 million in the nine months, as against imports valued at $81 million.

Principal Canadian Exports to the United States

(Values in $'000,000)

Group and Commodity	January-September 1948	1949	1950
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	559.5	494.6	725.8
Newsprint paper	247.7	278.7	338.7
Planks and boards	98.6	62.3	178.9
Wood pulp	139.2	101.2	133.1
Pulpwood	31.5	22.5	23.2
Shingles	16.2	10.3	22.3
Plywoods and veneers	4.4	3.0	8.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	114.8	141.1	192.5
Nickel	41.7	48.2	57.3
Aluminum	16.8	14.0	39.1
Copper	11.2	25.9	30.8
Zinc	16.9	26.2	27.6
Lead	11.9	14.0	18.3
Animals and Animal Products	135.7	126.9	180.2
Cattle (for slaughter)	17.9	24.4	41.6
Fish, fresh and frozen	25.9	23.9	33.6
Beef and veal, fresh	8.5	14.3	24.2
Fur skins, undressed	12.5	12.3	14.1
Cattle, dairy and purebred	20.7	11.0	13.3
Molluscs and crustaceans	10.3	11.0	13.3
Other Main Groups	230.9	261.7	334.5
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	36.5	52.6	50.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	22.8	17.7	30.9
Whisky	14.9	19.9	22.2
Fertilizers, chemical	16.1	18.3	20.5
Wheat	0.2	3.7	15.8
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets of iron	0.4	2.7	13.9
Barley	4.7	7.2	11.6
Iron ore	2.9	7.3	8.2
Total Canadian exports to United States	1,040.9	1,024.3	1,433.1
Total of commodities itemized	830.2	832.3	1,191.4
Per cent of exports itemized	79.8	81.3	83.1

Besides farm machinery, the only commodity in the above table which cannot be classified as a foodstuff or as an industrial material is whisky. American purchases of wheat in Canada are largely for milling in bond for re-export, and much of this wheat is low grade. American purchases of Canadian barley are chiefly for malting. While the United States is still a leading producer of many metals, forest products and foods, her consumption of these commodities in prosperous times, such as the present, far outruns domestic supplies. Her need for imported manufactures is less, while Canada does export many manufactured goods to the United States. Although these sales may be extremely important to the Canadian producer, except for farm machinery, they amount to only a small part of Canada's total exports to the United States, and account for an insignificant fraction of the American market for such goods.

About a third of Canada's imports from the United States are producer materials, and another ten or twelve per cent of the total comprise fuels. A considerable part of those imports classified as producers' equipment and transport equipment are parts for Canadian manufactures. Many foodstuffs are also imported from the United States, and some of these imports outweigh exports. For example, imports of fruits and vegetables from the United States were valued at $53 million in 1949, as opposed to exports of $13 million. But the manufactured content of

Canada's imports from the United States far outweighs that of exports to that country. Only 22 per cent of Canadian imports from the United States in 1949 were in a primarily raw state, as opposed to 27 per cent in exports. The proportion of Canadian imports classed as fully or chiefly manufactured was 74 per cent as compared with 43 per cent in exports.

The expansion of Canada's exports to the United States in 1950, and the parallel reduction in the adverse balance of trade with that country may be attributed primarily to market forces. The reduction in the import balance has been due to a greater increase in exports than in imports, and the increased exports have been produced not by subsidies or export quotas, but by the forces of supply and demand. This contrasts sharply with trends in overseas trade, where the more favourable trade balance position reduced trade balances of many countries with both Canada and the United States and have been due more to their restrictions on imports than to increased sales in North America.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, November 21, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following equipment:

S.C. 2229—Steel-cored aluminum transmission line conductor and accessories for Section 44, Napier District. Closing date, April 3, 1951.

S.C. 2230—Steel-cored aluminum transmission line conductor and accessories for Section 263, Christchurch District. Closing date, April 3, 1951.

S.C. 2234—50 kv. pin type insulators, or alternatively, 50 kv. clamp-tops, pins, strain insulator strings complete, clamps, suspension, for 7/·144 steel cored aluminum conductors. Closing date, April 10, 1951.

S.C. 2235—Pillar and strain insulators and strain clamps. Closing date, April 10, 1951.

S.C. 2236—Suspension strings of extra high tension, insulators, strain insulator assemblies, jumper insulator assemblies. Closing date, April 10, 1951.

S.C. 2244—Suspension strings of extra high tension insulators, strain insulator strings of extra high tension insulators. Closing date, April 10, 1951.

Tenders for these contracts close with the Stores Manager, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m., on the dates mentioned above.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain copies of specifications for the first two contracts on application to the Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Specifications for the remaining contracts are available on application to Mr. J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

Penicillin Factory To Be Set Up in Istanbul

Istanbul, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—Negotiations are presently in progress between a responsible United States pharmaceutical firm, having a subsidiary factory in Canada, and the Turkish Ministry of Health, for the erection of a penicillin plant in Istanbul.

Expiry of Trade Treaty With Germany Affects Netherlands Agriculture

Under agreement, 82 per cent of agricultural items produced in Netherlands were free of West German import restrictions—New West German general 60 per cent liberalization list based upon 1948 trade, which was very limited with Netherlands.

By C. J. Small, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural)

THE HAGUE, November 9, 1950.—Expiry of the trade agreement between the Netherlands and West Germany on November 1, 1950, has dealt a severe blow to the agricultural industry of this country. Under the agreement, 82 per cent of agricultural items produced by this country were free of West German import restrictions, only fresh vegetables, table and seed potatoes, agricultural and horticultural seeds, fresh fish, herring and alcohol being subject to import quotas.

The new West German general 60 per cent liberalization list, agreed to under OEEC, became effective, with respect to Holland, on November 1, when the Netherlands-West German trade agreement expired. As this 60 per cent liberalization is based upon 1948 trade, which was very limited between the Netherlands and West Germany, it does not include such products as butter, cheese, condensed milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, fish, seeds, ornamental plant products, bulbs, cattle and processed agricultural products. All of these commodities were important in Netherlands-West German trade prior to November 1, 1950, and, with the exception of seeds, had free access to the West German market. Consequently, instead of the former 82 per cent liberalized agricultural trade, the percentage is now only about 30, and includes such products as potato farina, pulses, oils (linseed and whale), cocoa butter and cocoa powder.

In future, all these products will be subject to import and payments licences, which will not be forthcoming unless West Germany's financial difficulties are overcome. As West Germany has used all, or a large portion of, its initial EPU credit of $320 million, import licences for the agricultural products mentioned above will not be readily obtainable. It is reported that no new trade agreement was made prior to the expiry of the old one on November 1 for the same reason. However, Netherlands officials commenced negotiations with West Germany in Frankfurt on November 3, and it is hoped that some sort of agreement can be arranged for the remainder of 1950.

The Netherlands Government has reserved its decision on a further liberalization of trade from 60 per cent to 75 per cent by February 1, 1951, which was recommended by OEEC, until it becomes clear whether Germany will be able to extend its liberalization to 75 per cent or not.

Brazil to Speed Payments to Sweden

Stockholm, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil is reported to have decided to speed up the transfer of long outstanding payments for goods imported from Sweden by freeing 30,000,000 kronor for this purpose. The lag in transferring payments for Swedish exports to Brazil has recently caused a certain amount of hesitation on the part of local exporters to effect shipments to that country. The decision of the Brazilian authorities is expected to be a stimulant to Swedish exports to Brazil which, despite the unsatisfactory payments relations thus far, were nevertheless maintained at a comparatively high level during 1950.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Mining Bits to be Manufactured in Australia

Melbourne, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Rip Bits Limited, of Sheffield, England, have announced the formation of a subsidiary company, Rip Bits (Australia) Pty. Limited, who will undertake the manufacture of mining bits in Australia.

Australian Cement Output to be Increased

Melbourne, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—New plant being installed at Geelong by Australian Portland Cement Pty. Limited, will increase its capacity by 60,000 tons, bringing it up to 535,000 tons a year. Output of the industry in Australia has increased from 868,000 tons in 1938-39 to 1,083,000 in 1948-49.

Australian State Extends Price Control

Melbourne, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Price control in the state of Victoria was extended for a further 12-month period under the provision of a bill recently passed by the Legislative Council.

Australian Black Coal Production Decreased

Melbourne, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Australia's black coal production for the year ended June 30, 1950, dropped to 14,907,000 tons, as compared with 15,082,000 during the previous twelve-month period. An improvement is reported for the first three months of the current fiscal year beginning in July. Brown coal production meanwhile rose from 7,021,000 tons in 1948-49 to 7,619,000 in 1949-50.

Australia to Extend Bulk Handling Facilities for Wheat

Melbourne, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Bulk handling facilities for wheat in Victoria are to be extended by the state government to provide silos at 35 additional stations and annex bins at 74 stations at a cost of about £A2,000,000. These added facilities will bring Victoria's permanent storage capacity up to 33,000,000 bushels. These, with existing emergency storage for 26,600,000 bushels, provide for any crop up to Victoria's record of 55,000,000 bushels.

BRAZIL

New Brazilian Power Plant Goes Into Operation

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The first 4,500 h.p. generating group of the Macabú power plant, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, went into operation last week. A second group is scheduled to be installed within two months, while a third is awaiting shipment in Japan. The Macabú plant, when completed, will supply electric power to the northern part of the state of Rio de Janeiro, south-eastern Minas Gerais and southern

Espirito Santo. The Macabú reservoir at present contains four million litres of water, but its capacity will soon be increased to seventy million litres.

Brazil Unable to Sell Surplus Pig Iron

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Over-production of pig iron in Brazil is becoming a serious matter, because the surplus cannot be shipped to foreign markets, as competitors are offering a lower-priced article. The local press states that a petition has been lodged with the Export and Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil to study the question of including pig iron among those goods which can be exported on a barter basis. Brazil's pig iron production during the first half of 1950 totalled 405,689 tons. During the same period last year, production totalled 217,988 tons.

Brazilian Oil Refinery to be Operating Shortly

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The official opening of the Mataripe oil refinery, erected by the Brazilian government in the state of Bahia, is expected to take place in the near future. The refinery has been functioning for a short time on an experimental basis, yielding the first Brazilian gasoline.

Brazilian Output and Exports of Iron Ore Set Records

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The production and exportation of Brazilian iron ore has reached new heights, according to the president of the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce. Exports from Vitoria, where there are special installations for loading ships, amounted to 121,793 tons in September, which is a national record. During the first nine months of the current year, exports of Itabira iron ore totalled 521,048 tons, as compared with 325,103 tons during the same period last year, an increase of 60 per cent.

Exports of Carnauba Wax From Brazil Increased

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Despite the development of synthetics, carnauba wax exports are on an upward trend. During the first half of 1950 these exports totalled 7,003 tons, valued at Cr$224·32 million. This is about 1,270 tons more than during the same period last year. At the same time, the average price per ton increased from Cr$28,944 to Cr$32,032. The highest carnauba wax exports on record were made in 1941, with 11,766 tons for the whole year.

Brazilian Consumption of Natural Rubber Materially Increased

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The rate of increase in natural rubber consumption in Brazil in the last ten years is the highest in the world, according to figures of the Comissão Executiva da Borracha, published by the local press. This increase is due to the tremendous development of the local rubber industry, which is soon expected to consume more rubber than is produced in the country. During this same

period, natural rubber consumption in the United States decreased 3·3 per cent, due to the enormous increase in the use of synthetic rubber. The United States consumed 53·5 of the world's natural rubber production in 1939, dropping to 40·3 per cent in 1949.

Natural Rubber Consumption

	Monthly averages			Difference between
	1939	1948	1949	1939 and 1949
		Tons		Per Cent
United States	50,123	53,114	48,477	— 3.3
Britain	10,390	16,403	15,255	+ 46.8
France	5,503	7,321	7,552	+ 37.2
West Germany	5,080	3,858	5,615	+ 10.5
Soviet Union	2,540	8,467	9,467	+273.0
CANADA	2,677	3,519	3,123	+ 20.0
Argentina	809	127	443	— 45.2
Brazil	258	1,322	1,610	+524.0
South Africa	635	1,270	1,321	+108.0
India	596	1,670	1,649	+177.0
Europe	20,320	32,800	35,687	+ 75.6

All-Steel Train Manufactured in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The first all-steel train manufactured in Brazil is now in operation on the Baurú-Araçatuba line of the Noroeste do Brasil Railway.

First Shipment of German Cars Arrives in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The first lot of Volkswagen cars, totalling 75 units, was shipped to Brazil from Hanover recently as a result of the Brazilian-West Germany trade agreement. This is the first time that the Volkswagen plant has exported to Brazil.

Brazil Sells Sugar to Cuba

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Cuban sugar manufacturers are reported to have purchased 30,000 tons of Brazilian crystallized sugar for resale. In this regard, the Sugar and Alcohol Institute declared that the transaction was duly authorized by the Export and Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil, as Brazil had a surplus considerably larger than the amount sold. There is said to be no danger of a shortage on the domestic market, as the surplus amounts to some 2·5 million bags and the harvest in the north is extremely good.

Argentine State Radio Takes Over Municipal Station

Buenos Aires, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective October 17, the local "Radio Municipal" station will cease to exist and its property will be taken over by "Radio del Estado", which will continue to transmit the programs formerly broadcast by the first-named station.

CHILE

Chilean Port and Navigation Facilities Affected by Strike

Santiago, October 24, 1950.—(FTS)—A strike was declared by port workers and officers and crews of Chilean vessels. It was at once declared illegal by the government, and arrangements were made for the armed forces to unload ships. The strike had reference to alleged non-compliance by the companies of contractual engagements not related to salaries

and wages. The strike was called off after the intervention of the President, but during its three days' duration, Chilean vessels were held up in the various ports.

Chile to Import Transport Vehicles from Belgium

Santiago, October 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy has announced that Belgian firms have offered to supply transport vehicles for the Chilean public services against payment in products for an equivalent value. Offers have been received from two sources and involve, in one case 400 trolley buses to a value of U.S. $10,500,000 to be paid by the value of nitrate exports, and in the other, 400 trolley buses and 500 diesel buses to a value of U.S. $25,000,000 to be paid by equivalent value in Chilean products, principally barley and nitrate.

Chilean Motor Vehicle Imports Set Record Last Year

Santiago, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports of automobiles, small trucks and other motorized vehicles were greater in the year 1949 than in any year subsequent to the last war, as they reached a total of 4,479 vehicles. Of this number, 4,095 were automobiles, 362 small trucks and 22 vehicles for public transport. Chassis of the latter vehicles are not included as these are made in the country. The value in Chilean currency of the automobiles was calculated at Ch.$315,991,946, for small trucks at Ch.$26,161,280 and for transport vehicles at Ch.$6,848,139. During 1950, up to the month of August, the total of vehicles under all headings was 1,484, of which 682 were automobiles valued at Ch.$71,755,800; 793 small trucks or station-wagons valued at Ch.$66,384,205; and 9 buses valued at Ch.$1,329,037. These figures show an appreciable reduction in the number of automobiles in contrast to small trucks and station-wagons.

Chile to Recognize Rights of Employees to Continuous Employment

Santiago, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The President proposed a law protecting employees against arbitrary dismissals and would acquire a stability which could only be disturbed in cases established by law. The employer would be granted a period to prove conditions of efficiency, the period suggested being eighteen months, after which the employee would be protected from dismissal, except for just causes to be determined by a labour official. All contracts must also be approved by the same authority. In the case of infringement on the part of the employer by unlawful dismissal, an indemnification of one month's salary for each year of service, including all gratifications and family payments authorized by law, must be paid to the employee.

Chilean Corporation Has Made Substantial Purchases

Santiago, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Purchases through the Corporación de Fomento (Corfo) in the past nine years have been made in the United States for a total of U.S.$106,205,000, to which sum must be added freights and insurance for an approximate value of U.S.$120,000,000. These purchases represent a total tonnage shipped of 360,000 tons. During the first six months of 1950 orders had been placed for U.S.$3,803,000

covering tonnage shipped of 85,500 tons, to which must be added freights for a total of U.S.$1,162,000. The total of credits obtained by the Corporacion to date is U.S.$141,000,000.

Chile Sells Petroleum to Uruguay

Santiago, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—A further shipment of crude petroleum, the fifth, will be shipped at the end of this month from the Manatiales oil fields in Magallanes, to Montevideo in an Uruguayan tanker. It is stated that sales to Uruguay in 1951 are expected to reach the sum of U.S.$4,000,000.

Chile Encourages Import of Antibiotics

Santiago, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council (Condecor) has agreed to the free import of antibiotic products provided the rate of exchange for payment be raised from 31 to 60 Chilean pesos per U.S. dollar. It was explained that at the former preferential rate of exchange it was quite impossible to assure the maintenance of supplies as it was feared that imports at this rate of exchange were encouraging re-exports at a considerable profit. The President of the Council stated that the present scarcity in the market could only be explained by this diversion of the commodity.

Chile Will Endeavour to Export Canned Fish

Santiago, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Chile, through the medium of the Corporación de Fomento, with the collaboration of private initiative, is doing everything possible to develop exports of canned fish. The domestic market is now fully supplied by the national industry which consumes about half of the annual production of 300,000 cases. The remainder must of necessity be placed on the foreign market. Export is rendered difficult by production costs as the price of containers has increased from Ch.$640 to Ch.$2,000 per case, apart from an appreciable increase in salaries and price of the oil and other articles employed in the preparation. It is emphasized that the industry cannot exist without being in a position to export half of its production. Unfortunately, this matter is becoming more difficult each day as increased costs of production effectively block competition on the international market.

New Chilean Lead Foundry Has Large Capacity

Santiago, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The annual production capacity of the new lead foundry in the Province of Alacama will be 142,000 tons of minerals and concentrates, 20,000 tons of copper, 1,400 kilograms of gold and 3,500 kilograms of silver, which will necessitate coal consumption of 31,000 tons.

Chilean State Railways to Buy Rails in Germany

Santiago, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that 4,500 tons of rails will be received from Western Germany before the end of the coming year. These rails are to meet the requirements of new extensions in the South where track construction has been completed.

CUBA

Cuba Plans to Develop Oil and Mining Resources

Havana, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government has announced plans to promote the development of Cuban oil and mining resources. In the case of gold, incentives such as exemption from the 15 per cent export tax on gold have been given, and the government plans the installation of a large refining plant. Technicians and geologists from the South West Research Institute, in the United States, are being invited to participate in the project. Oil is believed to exist in appreciable quantities in the Havana and Oriente provinces, and other minerals in Oriente, Camagüey and the Isle of Pines. These plans include the building of roads in the mining districts, and foreign capital is invited to participate.

Cuban Exports Increased This Year

Havana, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Cuban exports during the first six months of 1950 registered an increase of $9 million over the same period in 1949, or $290 million, as against $281 million. Sugar exports totalled $262 million, as against $245 million in 1949, which favourable balance of almost $17 million helped offset the deficit exports of minerals, tobacco, woods and other products, which fell off two-million, three-million and over one-million and a half, respectively. In these first six months of 1950, exports of molasses increased by $3 million.

Cuba to Manufacture Batteries

Havana, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Cuba will set up a plant for the manufacture of dry batteries and electric radio batteries. The government has just granted the customary three-year tax exemption to this new industry. Another industry soon to be established in Cuba is a plant for the concentration of juices and foods. The industry will utilize the low-temperature evaporation method. The principal fruits to be concentrated are pineapples, tomatoes, lemons, papayas and mangoes.

Cuba Launches Program of Public Works

Havana, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Cuban National Development Commission, the autonomous department in charge of carrying out the public works program being launched by the government, has announced contracts for the construction of eleven bridges, two aqueducts, five highways, and repair works in half a dozen sections of existing highways.

EGYPT

Egyptian Cotton Prices Reflect World Situation

Cairo, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Speculation has characterized the cotton market here for the past several months and now, with the prospect of substantially smaller world crops in 1950-51, coupled with the stronger demand for cotton arising from the Korean situation, prices have reacted accordingly. The government's first estimate for the 1950 crop is 8,894,000 cantars (less "Scarto" low-grade cotton), as against 8,517,200 cantars

last year. An upward revision of this estimate is anticipated. The government has limited the cotton acreage for 1950-51 in order to grow more grains. In view of the unsettled international situation, Egypt believes it desirable to become as self-sufficient as possible. The minimum acreage to be planted with wheat and barley is 35 per cent of the cultivable land in the north delta and 40 per cent elsewhere, except Kena and Aswan provinces.

Egypt Has Record Budget for 1950-51 Fiscal Year

Cairo, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—On August 7, parliament approved a record budget of £E206 million for the fiscal year 1950-51. Receipts are estimated at £E181 million, the deficit of £E25 million to be financed from the reserve fund. Twenty-five per cent of expenditure is for defence purposes and 31 per cent for salary and allowances to government employees, including military personnel.

Interim Anglo-Egyptian Financial Agreeement Continued

Cairo, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Egypt and the United Kingdom have agreed to start negotiations during November for a long-term or permanent settlement of Egypt's sterling balances. The United Kingdom is prepared to facilitate the supply to Egypt of petroleum products during 1950 amounting to £7,500,000. Imports from the United Kingdom might during a full year reach a total of £52 million, of which £43 million might be essentials.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong Flour Market Shows Renewed Activity

Hong Kong, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The month of October witnessed renewed activity in the flour market in Hong Kong, after a period of quiet which had lasted for months. Causes of the reawakening were two-fold, the depressing effect of slow-moving surplus stocks was ended, and government restrictions on the diversion of so-called transshipment trade flour into the Hong Kong domestic market were revoked.

During the late autumn of 1949 and winter of 1949-50, merchants had bought heavily all non-I.W.A. flours, gambling on the expected reopening of the traditional major transhipment outlet in South China. To their dismay, the Chinese Communists proclaimed wheat flour a prohibited import. With no prospect of alternative transhipment outlets, the Hong Kong merchants were left holding large stocks, which they were forbidden to sell in Hong Kong's own market by government regulation, and which, into the bargain, were higher in price than the I.W.A. flour purchased from Australia by the Hong Kong government and earmarked for the colony's consumption.

Though Hong Kong's own monthly consumption of all wheat flour is about 2,000 tons, and though normal holdings are two months' supply, in February, 1950, there were over 10,000 long tons in storage in colony godowns.

Harassed by the steady physical deterioration of the surplus stocks, merchants, to cut their losses, sold their transhipment trade flour at sacrifice prices in Hong Kong's domestic market, despite the regulations. Since they even undercut the government selling price, the government

found it impossible to enforce the trade restrictions. By July, the government itself, to cut its own trading losses, temporarily halted its own I.W.A. quota buying, and in August revoked all regulations banning intra-colony sales of transhipment flour, and left the market to right itself.

Flour prices for Hong Kong sales remained below indent costs until this month. By July, the surplus stocks had been reduced to 7,500 tons, and by October had been brought down to just under 4,000 tons, or normal.

Henceforth, replacement buying can be expected, but with the market in South China gone, flour exporters abroad will find their Hong Kong business sharply reduced.

Aircraft Repair and Maintenance Facilities in Hong Kong Improved

Hong Kong, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Hong Kong's commercial aircraft repair and maintenance facilities took on new stature with the merger into one organization of the former two separate companies, effective November 1, 1950, Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., having been formed in the amalgamation of the former Pacific Air Maintenance and Supply Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Butterfield & Swire), and the Jardine Aircraft Maintenance Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.).

The colony's aircraft repair and maintenance of facilities, long regarded as the best in the vast triangle between India, Australia and Japan, will now be rationalized to offer better service than ever. Sixteen different major international airlines have obtained their routine servicing in Hong Kong regularly since 1946, and the local industry has rebuilt and converted aircraft from India, Pakistan, Burma, Siam, Australia, Malaya and the United States.

Hong Kong Cotton Industry Affected by Export Restrictions

Hong Kong, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Hong Kong's cotton industry has been most disturbed by the recent revelations of dislocations in world raw cotton markets. The almost simultaneous announcements made by both the United States and Pakistan in October, 1950, involving export restrictions on raw cotton have provoked great dismay.

Hong Kong's 13 major spinning mills employ 8,000 workers, and require 14,000 bales of raw cotton monthly. Seventy-five per cent of their yarn production is exported, but the 375 local weaving and knitting mills, employing another 14,000 people, consume 4,000 bales of yarn monthly. While the United States is the major source of raw cotton, Pakistan is very important also, because Pakistan cotton in admixture enables the Hong Kong industry to bring the empire content of its production up to the 25 per cent required to ensure preferential entry into Commonwealth markets, the chief outlet.

Estimates of current raw cotton stocks indicate only four months' supply, including orders placed. The Hong Kong Government has placed an embargo on exports of raw cotton, and placed export of cotton yarn under control. Representations have been made to the United States for guaranteed supply under quota, with some expectation of success. Pakistan has announced re-opening of her cotton market as of November 16, but prices and export duty have sharply increased. Meanwhile, yarn prices in Hong Kong have skyrocketed, as the local factories vied for available stocks. Because of the fluctuations in yarn prices, and uncertainty of future supplies, many weaving and knitting mills have ceased accepting future orders for the time being.

Hong Kong Exhibition of Chinese Products Opens This Month

Hong Kong, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Eighth Annual Exhibition of Chinese Products will be held in Hong Kong from December 14, 1950, to January 3, 1951. Always a brilliant and popular event, this yearly exposition is sponsored by the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union, and is the culmination of their activities each year. The exhibition's purpose is to display the many products manufactured in Hong Kong and available for export, and each year there is evidence of improved quality and greater variety. Since the war, overseas visitors, principally buyers from within the Commonwealth, have been coming in greater numbers, as industry in this traditional commercial entrepôt becomes more important. Products attracting most attention are preserved ginger, flashlights, cotton piece-goods, knitwear, rubber footwear, enamelware, Chinese preserved or tinned food specialties.

In 1949, public attendance passed 700,000, as against 600,000 in 1948, and there were 417 exhibit stalls. This year augurs even greater success.

Kowloon Canton Railway Has Most Successful Period in History

Hong Kong, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—During 1950, the Kowloon Canton Railway (British section), has had the most successful period of operation in its history, distinguished by record-breaking passenger and freight traffic.

The K.C.R. is a standard-gauge steam railway operating over single track line between Kowloon and Canton, a distance of 115 miles. From Kowloon to Shum Chun, just over the border of the new territories, is the "British section", about 23 miles; from Shum Chun to Canton, about 92 miles, is the "Chinese section".

With shipping services between Hong Kong and South China halted, and with road transport handicapped by poor roads and maintenance difficulties, the K.C.R. was literally turning away business. From April to October, revenues totalled HK$5·3 million, an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding period last year, while approximate net profit was up 71 per cent. Passengers increased 25 per cent and freight tonnage 958 per cent, though the main source of revenue is still passenger traffic.

During October, 478,000 passengers travelled, and 41,000 tons of freight were carried. The increased traffic has led to extra trains being operated, 30 a day now, compared with 25 daily in 1949.

INDIA

Indian Fertilizer Industry Considers Development Plans

New Delhi, November 7, 1950.—(FTS)—Representatives of the fertilizer industry last month considered plans for the development of the industry. The immediate objective is to step up production to the installed capacity of the existing plants. In regard to ammonium sulphate, it was found that two units operate at full production, and four produce it as a by-product. Present production is 46,000 tons, as against the rated capacity of the private sector of 80,000 tons. With the Sindri factory going into full production by the end of 1951, output will be increased substantially. Current requirements are 280,000 tons, but they are expected to increase to 600,000 tons by 1955-56. The present production of 14 units engaged in the manufacture of the phosphatic fertilizer is 46,000

tons with a rated capacity of 150,000 tons. It was agreed at the meeting that, with a target of 600,000 tons for ammonium sulphate in 1955-56, production of super-phosphates should be fixed at 200,000 tons.

India to Establish Subsidiary Aircraft Repair Unit

New Delhi, November 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The government of India has decided to set up a subsidiary aircraft repair unit at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, which is expected to ease the present strain on the Hindustan aircraft factory at Bangalore, besides ensuring prompt repair facilities for the Calcutta airport at Dum Dum. Capacity at Bangalore is primarily used at present for the assembly, repair and overhaul of aircraft of commercial air transport companies, as well as the government. Rail coaches are also being manufactured there. It is hoped that the establishment of the aircraft repair depot at Barrackpore will result in greater production at the Bangalore factory of aircraft and components.

Indian Imports from Great Britain Reduced

New Delhi, November 7, 1950.—(FTS)—A review of India's trade with the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the current year shows a sharp decline in imports compared with the corresponding period last year. Imports totalled £61·8 million, as against £90·3 million in the first eight months of 1949. Purchases were: Machinery, £25·4 million; vehicles (including ships and locomotives), £11·1 million; electrical goods and apparatus, £4·4 million; chemicals, drugs and dyes, £4·6 million. Exports from India to the United Kingdom during January-August, 1950, were steady, the total of all exports amounting to £60·9 million, as compared to £58·5 million during the same period last year. The principal commodities were: Tea, £16·9 million; jute manufactures, £4·8 million; raw jute, £373,000; leather and manufactures, £7·9 million.

Large Deposit of Gypsum Discovered in India

New Delhi, November 7, 1950.—(FTS)—A recent investigation has shown that gypsum of a very superior quality is available in abundant quantity in Himachel Pradesh (East Punjab). Manufacturers in Delhi and other places have in the past been importing superior quality gypsum from Pakistan, but supplies have become difficult. The discovery of considerable gypsum in the Dalhousie district of East Punjab will largely solve the problem of Indian manufacturers. Slightly less concentrated deposits found a little north of Dalhousie are said to be easily accessible and can be profitably worked by small-scale industry.

India Orders Motor Vessels from Japanese Shipyard

New Delhi, November 7, 1950.—(FTS)—A new link has been forged in Indo-Japanese commercial relations by an Indian shipping line which has placed an order for two 2,000 deadweight-ton motor vessels with a Japanese shipyard, this being the first time, before or after the war, that any Japanese shipyards have received an order from an Indian company. The ships are being built in Kobe, and are expected to be delivered in May-June, 1951.

India Developing Method to Produce Stainless Steel Without Nickel

Bombay, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—India is making rapid strides in her attempt to develop a method of producing stainless steel without nickel, for which she is dependent upon imports from the United States and the United Kingdom. Experiments conducted by the Board of Industrial and Scientific Research in the manufacture of stainless steel without nickel have shown promising results. The new process is said to depend on the development of chromium-manganese stainless steel, utilizing high purity electrolytic manganese for alloying.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Begins Bulk-Loading of Sugar

Kingston, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The first experiment in Jamaica of bulk-loading sugar occurred at the end of August. A total of 3,855 tons finally were loaded for Great Britain in the first ship constructed for this type of cargo to visit Jamaica. Because lighterage was involved at the point of loading, the new system caused delays and created suspicion on the part of the workers, with the result that labour difficulties arose among the barge and lightermen, and the operation was slow. The sugar is carried to the ship in bags, which are slit open and the contents dumped into the hold. The system has worked satisfactorily in Trinidad. Already four bulk shipments have been made and labour did not suffer. In fact, the bargemen earned more than normally from additional wages through returning the empty bags to shore. Incidentally, in the Jamaican operation, hundreds of these bags disappeared. One of the prime reasons for the experiment is due to the world shortage of sugar bags.

Many Cruise Ships to Visit Jamaica This Winter

Kingston, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Fifty-seven calls by cruise ships will be made at Jamaica during the coming winter tourist season. This represents a 30 per cent increase over last season. Included are the liners *Europa, Empress of Scotland, Caronia, Stella Polaris, Oslofjord, Nieuw Amsterdam, De Grasse, Mauretania, Colombie, Nuevo Dominicano, Stockholm* and Alcoa's *Corsair, Clipper* and *Cavalier.*

Winter cruises commence on November 29, with the arrival of the *Europa.* The heaviest months will be January and February with thirteen calls each. The seasons ends April 27.

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq to Receive Higher Oil Royalties

Cairo, October 17, 1950.—(FTS)—The new rates of oil royalties to be paid by the Iraq Petroleum Company to the Iraqi Government have been increased by 50 per cent under a new agreement. The increased royalties are expected to bring Iraq at least the equivalent of U.S.$47·6 million in sterling additional revenue between January, 1950, and October, 1954, the period during which the old rates would otherwise have been effective. In addition, the country expects to raise her rate of oil production. It was agreed between the Iraqi and British Governments that Iraq should be free to spend an amount not exceeding the equivalent of $20 million in hard-currency areas between October 1, 1949, and

September 30, 1950. The balance of the $20 million remaining uncommitted at the end of the year was to be carried forward into the future. Negotiations are at present taking place for a renewal of this agreement.

Iraq Receives Loan for Flood Control Project

Cairo, October 16, 1950.—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made a loan of U.S.$12,800,000 to Iraq last June for the construction of the Wadi Tharthar flood control project on the Tigris river. The project will involve a total capital cost of £29 million, of which the bank's loan will cover the estimated foreign exchange costs. These are expected to include purchases in the United States, sterling area and possibly elsewhere, of equipment and materials to be used in the excavation and construction of levees and headworks. The loan is secured by an assignment of oil royalties.

New International Airport Opened in Lebanon

Cairo, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—On July 1, the new Khalde airport at Beirut, Lebanon, was formally opened for daytime operations, and it is expected that the installation of lighting to permit night operations will be completed soon. It will require a year to complete construction of runways, terminal building, permanent control tower and warehouse. Five international airlines have already commenced operations, and the remaining three are expected to transfer part or all of their flights from Damascus, Syria, to Khalde as soon as the field becomes available for night flying.

Saudi Arabia Plans Development

Cairo, October 24, 1950.—(FTS)—Saudi Arabia has received a U.S.$15 million loan from the Export Import Bank to assist in financing development projects in the country. The credit, which is repayable in fifteen years, will be used to finance purchases in the United States of equipment, materials and services for the development of Saudi Arabia's transportation, power, health and sanitation and agricultural facilities. Customs sheds and other installations are being erected on the new pier in Jeddah harbour, to be built by a British firm. A Coca Cola bottling plant, which will employ 65 workers, has recently been opened in Jeddah. Sales for that city and Medina are reported to have reached 15,000 bottles a day. A British firm has been commissioned to construct a motor highway connecting Jeddah and Medina.

Ethiopia Increases Amount of Foreign Exchange for Imports

Cairo, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The State Bank of Ethiopia has greatly increased the amount of foreign exchange made available for import purposes. While still retaining certain restrictions in the allocation of United States dollars, all reasonable requests for foreign exchange for the import of essential goods have been met. Import of luxury goods has been severely restricted. In order to conserve United States dollars for essential purposes, it has been necessary to deny them for normal imports when such imports are obtainable from soft-currency areas. The improved position has resulted from large receipts of both United States dollars and sterling for current exports and by utilizing some part of the foreign exchange reserves made available through the recent reduction in currency cover. The Ethiopian dollar has strengthened considerably on the unofficial market.

Ethiopia Negotiating Loans for Development Schemes

Cairo, October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Three loans aggregating $8 million for highway improvement, the development of telecommunications and the establishment of an agricultural development bank are now under active negotiation in Addis Ababa, between bank representatives and the Ethiopian Government.

PAKISTAN

Manufacture of Cigarettes in Pakistan Increasing Rapidly

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Cigarette production in Pakistan has increased from 360 million cigarettes in 1949-50 to 1,800 million cigarettes in 1950-51. It is anticipated that by 1954-55 Pakistan will be self-sufficient in cigarettes. Experimental cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the North West Frontier Province and Punjab, in West Pakistan, has proved a success.

United States Mission Surveys Steel Requirements in Pakistan

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Pakistan has accepted recommendations of the United States Steel Export Company's mission, which arrived last November. At the request of the government the mission surveyed the kind and quality of steel required by the Pakistan economy, and recommended to the government the most effective methods of obtaining the requirements of the country with the minimum expenditure of foreign exchange. According to the mission, the requirements for the short-term period up to 1953 are 260 thousand tons per annum.

Pakistan Building New Textile Mill

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—It is estimated that Pakistan will produce in 1950-51 about 75,000 bales, of 1,500 yards each, of cotton cloth. Handlooms are expected to produce 150,000 bales.

A new textile mill in East Pakistan is under construction, and the government has sanctioned another 50,000-spindle cotton mill sponsored by the government of East Bengal.

Pakistan to Establish New Paper Mill

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Pakistan has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a paper mill in East Pakistan, and orders for most of the pulp and paper machinery have been placed with foreign firms, including Canada. It is expected the paper mill will go into production by the end of 1952.

Pakistan Plans Five New Jute Mills

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—To meet the long-felt need of this country, the Pakistan Government has established five jute mills, each of 1,000-loom capacity. Three of the mills are being set up in East Pakistan, in partnership with a Pakistani concern. The first mill should go in operation by the middle of 1951, the second in 1952, and the third a year later.

Pakistan to Improve Railway Communications

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—During the next six years, Pakistan will spend $8·1 million improving the railway communications, particularly in East Pakistan. About one thousand new body cars, 200 new engines, 300 new passenger cars and about 3 million sleepers and additional machinery for workshops are to be purchased.

The government has decided to restore two sections of the East Bengal Railways, each about eight miles long, dismantled during the last war.

Pakistan Produces Low Carbon Steel from Scrap

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The total annual ingot production of Pakistan is rated at 11,000 tons. This tonnage is produced from an all-scrap charge in two electric furnaces in Lahore. The largest percentage of the production from these furnaces is low carbon steel, which is rolled into bars for concrete reinforcement. Batala Engineering Company, Limited, Lahore, produces a small percentage of alloy steels—chrome, molybdenum steel and silico manganese spring steel. The plant has been equipped for the manufacture of machine tools and agricultural implements.

Six Firms Manufacture Electric Fans in Pakistan

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Six firms in the Punjab are concentrating on the manufacture of ceiling fans of 36-inch sweep, commonly required in the country, with a total capacity of 20,000 fans a year. Some of these firms have also produced table fans on a small scale.

Pakistan Plans Increase of Footwear Production

Karachi, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The annual footwear requirements of Pakistan are estimated at 28·5 million pairs, 17·5 million pairs of leather and 11 million of canvas and rubber. The annual production is estimated at 10·75 million pairs of leather footwear and 2·4 million pairs of canvas and rubber. The deficiency is made up by imports. There are five large footwear and leather goods manufacturers in Pakistan. The target fixed for West Pakistan is ten mechanized footwear factories and for East Pakistan five, each producing more than 1,000 pairs a day.

SOUTH AFRICA

Population of South Africa Substantially Increased

Johannesburg, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Department of Census and Statistics reveals a substantial increase in the population of the Union of South Africa since the last census in 1946. The population now totals 12,320,000.

It is estimated that over the year the European population has increased by 49,000 to 2,620,000; the native population by 124,000 to 8,347,000; the Asiatic population by 9,000 to 323,000; and the coloured population by 26,000 to 1,030,000.

Uranium Production Discussed in South Africa

Johannesburg, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Representatives of the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom arrived in South Africa last month to discuss the production of uranium from gold-bearing ores. Previous talks on the same subject were held last November. In 1948, the Union Parliament passed legislation vesting in the government the sole rights to uranium deposits in South Africa.

National Revenue of South Africa Buoyant

Johannesburg, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Figures published last week indicate that national revenue and expenditure are both keeping well ahead of the levels reached last year. Total revenue from customs and excise, posts, telegraphs and telephones, and inland revenue were £68,564,629 in the first half of this financial year, and £63,772,967 in the corresponding period of last year.

Expenditure in the first half was £81,979,137, compared with £77,258,512 last year. This represents an increase in revenue of £4,791,662 and in expenditure of £4,720,625. These increases are in line with the estimates presented by the Minister of Finance, the Hon. N. C. Havenga. The revenue estimate for 1949-50 was £139,583,000, and for 1950-51, £148,650,000.

Swiss Trade With South Africa Expected to Increase

Johannesburg, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Revival of the flourishing Swiss trade with South Africa will probably result from the ratification by the Swiss Government of a proposal to join the European Payments Union.

South Africa is a member of the European Payments Union, and commercial circles anticipate that Switzerland will immediately get the status of a soft-currency country in trading with all other EPU members. Heretofore, Switzerland has been regarded as a hard-currency area, and its exports to South Africa, valued at £6,000,000 in 1947, fell to £2,250,000 in 1949 after import controls had been imposed, and were decreasing rapidly in the first six months of 1950.

The Union's main imports from Switzerland in 1947-48 were watches, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceutical goods and perfumery, machinery, scientific instruments, aluminum and aluminum articles. South African exports to Switzerland have been steadily increasing from £750,000 in 1947 to £2,000,000 in 1949, and £2,000,000 in the first six months of 1950.

South African Trade Position Improved in September

Johannesburg, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Figures just issued in the preliminary trade statement by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise show that exports in September, at £26,845,028, were more than double the exports in September of last year, and £6,000,000 more than in August this year. Imports in September this year almost balanced exports. They were £26,917,969, which is an increase of about £7,000,000 over the same month last year, but a decline of £3,000,000 from August.

Largely responsible for the doubling of export values were semi-processed and processed gold (£5,132,097 compared with £1,101,160), diamonds (£2,786,494 compared with £1,150,963), wool (£5,280,481

compared with £1,838,389), and secondary industry products (£6,730,105 compared with £4,655,421). For the first nine months of this year, exports were £158,366,480, and imports, £241,506,236, giving an adverse balance of about £56,000,000. For the first nine months of the previous year, exports were £103,405,842 and imports £253,659,977, giving an adverse balance of about £150,000,000.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela Expects Record Rice Production

Caracas, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Rice production in Venezuela is expected to reach 22,000 metric tons this year and, according to a recent governmental estimate, 12,000 metric tons have already been harvested. This compares most favourably with production in recent years which has ranged between 5,000 and 10,000 metric tons per annum. This increase is the direct result of large scale governmental assistance to the rice growers under a plan aiming at eventual self-sufficiency. As consumption requirements are approximately 30,000 metric tons, considerable quantities will still have to be imported during the coming year.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana Has Successful Year

Caracas, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, the shipping line owned jointly by the governments of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, recently delivered a cheque for approximately $363,415 to the Venezuelan Agricultural and Livestock Bank, as dividends on profits earned by that company last year. The bank received the cheque because it holds the majority of shares bought by the Venezuelan Government. The volume of cargo handled by the company is said to be constantly increasing and profits this year are expected to exceed those obtained in 1949.

Five Venezuelan Airports to Have Night Landing Facilities

Caracas, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Five of the principal airports of Venezuela, Maiquetia, Maracaibo, Coro, Barcelona and Maturin, are to have night landing facilities by the end of this year, according to an announcement made recently by the Venezuelan Minister of Communications, Lt.-Colonel Oscar Mazzei. At present all airfields in the country close flight operations at 6 p.m.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Not Extending Expiry Date of Licences

Port-of-Spain, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, in a notice of November 17, advised importers in possession of licences on hard-currency sources, which expire on December 31, 1950, that goods covered by such licences must arrive in the colony by that date after which licences will be cancelled.

Further Exports Permitted Under General Permit

Effective December 1, 1950, the following additional items may be shipped to all destinations, except North Korea, under general export permit SPL-1597; advertising matter, books, magazines and periodicals, casual shipments not exceeding $5 in value of any commodity, face creams and lipstick, newsprint and most paper and paper products, and carpet sweepers.

Hair and hair products, and wool and wool waste have been removed from the general permit, and will require individual export permits under the Export Permit Regulations. The value of penicillin and streptomycin that may be shipped under the general permit has been reduced to $100.

Revised list of commodities that may be shipped to all destinations, except North Korea, effective December 1, 1950, is as follows:

Advertising matter.
Agricultural implements, agricultural machinery, and agricultural tools, and parts thereof, excluding tractors.
Books, magazines and periodicals.
Brooms and brushes.
Business machines (typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, bookkeeping machines, calculating machines, duplicating equipment, etc.) and parts thereof.
Buttons and fasteners of all kinds.
Casual shipments by common carrier, not exceeding $5.00 in value.
China and crockery (excluding plumbing).
Cigarette cases.
Clocks, watches and timepieces, and parts thereof.
Compacts.
Dolls and toys.
Face creams and lipstick.
Film, unexposed.
Flatware and cutlery.
Foodstuffs, oils and fats, other than those included in the list of items under export control, or controlled by the Canadian Wheat Board.
Furniture, steel and wooden.
Fur and fur skins.
Glass and manufactures thereof, excluding glass tubing.
Hand tools.
Household and personal effects.
Household equipment and parts thereof:
- Carpet sweepers.
- Domestic and automobile radio receivers, phonographs and record players.
- Electric razors.
- Floor polishers.
- Food choppers and mixers.
- Heaters.
- Kitchen utensils.
- Refrigerators and ice boxes.
- Sad irons.
- Sewing machines.
- Stoves and ranges.
- Toasters.
- Waffle irons.
- Washing machines.
- Vacuum cleaners.

Inks and writing materials.
Lamps and lanterns, and parts thereof, excluding incandescent mantles.
Leather and leather manufactures.
Lumber and manufactures of wood, excluding logs, pulpwood, paper, and building board.

Musical instruments of all kinds and parts thereof.
Needles.
Newsprint.
Optical frames and lenses, finished and unfinished.
Paper and paper products—the following types only:
Book paper, bond and writing paper, envelopes, paper bags, boxes and cartons of paper and board for making same, wall and hanging papers, tissue paper and articles thereof, napkins, towels and toilet paper, cups, plates and similar articles, blank books and ledgers, office stationery.
Paints and paint products, except luminous, paint sprayers and similar equipment.
Paintings and objets d'art.
Penicillin not exceeding $100 in value.
Pens and pencils, and parts thereof.
Plastic manufacturers: Spectacle frames, combs, barrettes, hair notions, tumblers, bowls, trays, plates, cups, saucers and similar household and personal articles.
Pocket lighters.
Religious items and objects.
Rubber footwear, including rubber-soled canvas shoes.
Second-hand bags.
Seeds—vegetable, field and flower.
Soap.
Sporting goods of all kinds, including skates and bicycles.
Streptomycin not exceeding $100 in value.
Surgical instruments and appliances.
Textile yard goods (except nylon and jute). Textile scrap, rags and waste.
Tobacco of all kinds.
Wearing apparel, excluding military.
Wines, alcoholic beverages.

Cuba Requires Labels in Spanish on Foodstuffs

Havana, February 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective March 26, 1951, the description and specification of food products sold to the public in Cuba, and all inscriptions on the containers, covers and labels should be written in Spanish. These inscriptions may also appear in another language, provided they correspond exactly with those shown in Spanish. Excepted from this requirement are products that are not sold to the public in their original containers, but in quantities of measurement or weight which are fractions of the unit used by the manufacturer, packer or distributor.

Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, November 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced additional quotas and quota periods as follows:

Electric Filament Lamps (100/250 volts, 1/1,500 watt): 50,000 articles for the period December 1, 1950, to May 31, 1951, as against a similar quantity for previous six months' period.

Certain Woven Cotton Piece-Goods—6,000,000 sq. yds. Of this amount, Great Britain or Northern Ireland is allotted 3,600,000 sq. yds. Previous quota 2,500,000 sq. yds., of which 1,500,000 sq. yds. allocated to Great Britain or Northern Ireland.

Certain Woven Cotton Piece-Goods—100,000 sq. yds., of which 80,000 sq. yds. are allotted to Great Britain or Northern Ireland. Former quota 200,000 sq. yds., of which 160,000 sq. yds. were allocated to Great Britain or Northern Ireland.

Certain Woven Cotton Piece-Goods—8,600,000 sq. yds. Allocation to Great Britain or Northern Ireland, 6,800,000 sq. yds. Previous quota 4,500,000 sq. yds., of which 3,500,000 sq. yds. were allocated to Great Britain or Northern Ireland.

Certain Woven Cotton Piece-Goods—25,000,000 sq. yds. Of this amount, 18,000,000 sq. yds. have been allotted to Great Britain or Northern Ireland; 1,900,000 sq. yds. to the United States; 2,100,000 sq. yds. to

Holland. Former quota, 12,500,000 sq. yds., of which 9,000,000 sq. yds. went to Great Britain or Northern Ireland; 950,000 sq. yds. to United States; 1,050,000 sq. yds. to Holland.

In the case of cotton piece-goods, the quota period extends from December 1, 1950, to November 30, 1951.

Pakistan Revalidates Licences for Plastic Materials

Karachi, November 15, 1950.—Import licences for plastic sheets, rods, tubes and moulding powders, stamped as "valid for all countries except India, Japan, Lichtenstein and Switzerland up to December 31, 1950," are hereby automatically revalidated for shipment up to June 30, 1951. Canadian firms exporting plastic materials to Pakistan should get in touch with their customers.

Pakistan Announces Import Policy for First Half of 1951

Karachi, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Import trade control regulations were announced by Pakistan on December 2 for the shipping period January to June, 1951. While the general trend indicated is a tightening on imports from the dollar area, items which were licensable from Canada during the current six months will, for the most part, continue to be licensable. (See *Foreign Trade*, of June 24, 1950, page 1168, for summary of licensable list for the current period.)

Following are among the items omitted from the new licensable category: arms and ammunition; asbestos manufactures; fibreboards, hardboards, insulating boards and plywood; clocks, watches and parts; earthenware, porcelainware, glass and glassware; electric lamps, wires, cables, and accessories; storm lanterns; cast iron pipes, tubes, and fittings; expanded metal; certain iron and steel sheets, bolts, rivets, nails, screws, and wire netting; denatured spirits; vegetable oils other than linseed; spectacles and frames; starch and farina; preserved milks; infants' and patent foods; printers' ink; woollen and cotton fabrics; oilcloth; toilet soap and some other toilet requisites; polishes and compositions; celluloid.

Among the items added to the new licensable category are: certain zinc and spelter manufactures; lead ingots and pig; trade catalogues and advertising circulars; hops; cotton twist and yarn.

The latest date for the submission of import applications at Karachi is December 23 and at Chittagong, December 30.

Interested Canadian exporters are advised to forward to their established representatives in Pakistan firm offers with *pro forma* invoices to cover such offers. Canadian firms not having established representatives in Pakistan may send firm offers and covering *pro forma* invoices to the Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, P.O. Box 531, Karachi, stating also the terms on which they would be prepared to appoint a representative in Pakistan.

Gold Reserves of El Salvador Increase

(One colon equals $0.4200)

Guatemala City, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Gold reserves of El Salvador totalled 50·3 million colons on August 31, 1950, compared with 38·9 million colons on the corresponding date last year. Foreign credits totalled 64·2 million colons and 51·6 million colons, respectively.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Calgary—December 11.
Vancouver—December 13-20.
Edmonton—December 22.
Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.
Ottawa—January 29-February 1.
Montreal—February 2-13.

K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Ceylon Plans Iron and Steel Industry

Bombay, November 21, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Industries of the Government of Ceylon will shortly make recommendations to the cabinet for the implementation of a scheme to establish an iron and steel plant, which it is estimated will produce two-thirds of Ceylon's annual requirements of about 30,000 tons per year. The site for this factory has not as yet been decided upon, but it will be situated close to transmission lines of the hydro-electric scheme. Ten thousand kilowatts have been earmarked for utilization in the proposed plant. This plant is to utilize indigenous iron ore, which is reported to be of high quality, and scrap of which there is a stockpile of over 60,000 tons in Ceylon. The Ceylon Government will prohibit the export of ferrous scrap from Ceylon, in order to conserve their requirements.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. Patterson, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Fenwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 27	Nominal Quotations Dec. 4
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2081	·2092
		Free	·2085	·0728	·0732
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0487	·0490
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3303	2·3429
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0207	·0208
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0173	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6069	·6102
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0567	·0570
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2185	·2196
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0213	·0214
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5358	·5387
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1857	·1867
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0403	1·0459
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0209	·0210
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1508	·1517
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0403	1·0459
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0687	·0690
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9873	3·0035
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4161	·4184
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6242	2·6384
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0164	·0165
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2477	·2490
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0403	1·0459
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2081	·2092
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5202	·5230
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1798	·1807
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0638	·0642
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2185	·2196
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9129	2·9286
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9129	2·9286
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9129	2·9286
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9129	2·9286
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1204	·1210
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2738	·2752
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5516	·5546
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9129	2·9286
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2081	·2092
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1456	·1464
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3145	·3162
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0403	1·0459
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0693	·0697
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5202	·5230
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0363	·0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3398	·3416
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0955	·0960
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2010	·2021
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2388	·2411
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3699	3719
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9129	2·9286
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9129	2·9286
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0403	1·0460
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6848	·6885
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3105	·3122
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

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